REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,218.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. Reyne, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th April 1872, at 2 P.M.

April 1872.		April 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	6	Leave Tuticorin 14
" Ratnagherry	7	" Colombo 15
" Vingoria	7	" Galle 16
" Carwar	8	" Negapatam 20
" Mangalore	9	" Madras 21
" Cannanore	10	" Coconada 23
" Tellicherry	11	" Visagapatam 24
" Calicut	11	" Bimlipatam 24
" Beypore	11	" Gopalpore 25
" Cochin	12	" False Point 26
" Allepey	13	Arrive CALCUTTA 28

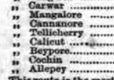
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers from the Northern Presidencies, Bengal, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

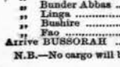
The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th March 1872, at noon.

March 1872.		April 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	April.	Leave BUSSORAH 17
" Kurrachee	2	Arrive Fao 19
Arrive Gundur	5	" Bushire 19
" Muscat	5	" Lingah 22
" Bunder Abbas	7	" Bunder Abbas 26
" Bunder Abbas	7	" Muscat 26
" Lingah	8	" Gundur 26
" Bushire	11	May.
" Fao	13	Leave Kurrachee 3
Arrive BUSSORAH	15	Arrive BOMBAY 8

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th April, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 1st proximo.)

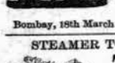
THE new Steam-ship KATHLEEN MARY, 806 Registered Tons, Captain Brown, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1872.

FOR RANGOON.

(To leave about 2nd proximo.)

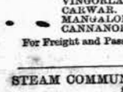


THE Steam-ship BRAZILIAN, 2,795 Registered Tons, Captain Ellis, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1872.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.



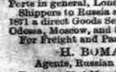
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH the Steamer ELPHINSTONE, 600 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, to the undermentioned PORTS on THUR-DAY, the 28th March 1872, at 4 P.M., returning to Bombay on the 8th April 1872 :—

RUTNAGHERRY.	TELLICHERRY.
VINGORLA.	CALICUT.
CARWAR.	COCHIN.
MANGALORE.	ALLEPY.
CANNANORE.	

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship MACHINOFF, 400 Horse-Power, 2,300 Tons, Captain Bowyer, has left for Odessa from Bombay, on the 23rd instant, and is expected here about the 15th of April next. The Nachimoff will have quick despatch, and will be followed by the Steamer Alexander Aksai, Captain Wirry, leaving Odessa about the 7th of April next.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports, and generally for London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods Service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Passage apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,
Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.

Bombay, 23rd March 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st

of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £4
Suez	35	22	8
Port Said	36	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (time of shipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st April 1872.
PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG[2], Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, patronised by all the World.

Rimmel's Ihlang-Ihlang, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, and other Perfumes of exquisite fragrance.

Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.

Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.

Rimmel's Dugong Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.

Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps.

Rimmel's Rose Water Cosetine and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Balls and Parties.

Rimmel's Violet, Rose-leaf, Rice, and other Toilet Powders.

A liberal allowance to Shippers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London. 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris; and 76, King's Road, Brighton.

d by all Perfumery Vendors.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 1st April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SURAT, (2,578 tons and 500 H.P.) Captain E. J. Baker, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 8 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 9th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 6th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE, by W. W. GREENER, Birmingham.

1	Double-barrel Rifle, 16 bore, specially made for the late Captain Forsyth,	No. 11094	Rs. 500
1	ditto	ditto ditto	" 9780	412
1	ditto	ditto for Snider Ammunition	" 9435	300
1	ditto	ditto ditto	" 1484	250
1	ditto	Gun 12 bore	" 11253	220

Sporting Henry-Martini Rifles, each 165
Sporting Sniders, with improved breech-bolt, at Rs. 85, 95 & 105
Ammunition suitable for the above.
For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

N.B.—Greener's Work on Breech-Loaders, Rs. 4-8, by Post Rs. 5.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
by all Dealers throughout the World.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to be aware of IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none can be genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of Attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press has purchased (among other privileges,) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of bills at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Public Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an exceedingly moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured, and White Piece Goods, Twists, &c., &c.

5 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
5 ditto ditto ditto 9 lbs.
5 ditto Grey T. Cloths 6-7 lbs.
5 Cases White Longcloths.
3 ditto Coloured Prints.
32 ditto Coloured Reads.
10 ditto Swiss Condensed Milk.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE APOLLO HOUSE, situated at the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, within the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 27th day of April 1872, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned valuable Landed Property :—

All that piece or parcel of Land, with the two-storied house standing thereon, suitable for offices or shops, situated at the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, within the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 980 and four-ninths square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 12 & 13, and in the books of the Chief Engineer's department under No. 29, and bounded on the North side by a warehouse and offices, on the South side by the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, on the East side by Marine Street, and on the West side by Apollo Street.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th March 1872.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

Also,

An invoice of single and double Iron Bedsteads, and Children's do., assorted Purree Cages, Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs, Picnic Baskets and Cases, Garden Chairs and Seats (painted), large size pictures in gilt frames, and Oil Paintings of assorted subjects, and various other articles of Sundries.

On account of the concerned—

Ex s.s. Virago.

60 Packages Bass' Beer in pints and quarts.

At 1 P.M.

One handsome Bay Arab Charger, steady on parade, and stands fire well, free from vice, ridden by a lady.

AUCTION SALE of choice and tastefully selected handsome Household Furniture, fine plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome Circular glass-fronted Miniature Brougham made to order, a powerful black Australian Brougham Horse, Plants, &c., at Mount Road, Mazagon.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, brougham, horse, &c., the property of J. Lumsdaine, Esq., the same comprises a set of handsome rich cut engraved glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best Elkington's plated-ware such as hot-water and vegetable dishes, cruet stands, ice pitcher, tea set, claret jug, waiters, a set of best electro-plated beaded pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, a mahogany case containing dessert knives and forks for 12 persons, best cutlery by Mappin Brothers, handsomely carved seasoned blackwood furniture, made to order, such as round dining tables, dumb-waiter, dining room chairs, English drawing-room table, French polished half-round pier tables, English pattern sofa tables, easy and drawing room chairs, ottoman couches, tea-poys, handsome Persian carpets, bronze hanging pendant lamps, Japanese bronze vases on pedestal stands, Japanese figures and table ornaments, a handsome elliptical 8 days' time piece, Red-rete chromo-lithographs in gilt frames, a very fine toned grand square piano, by "Broadwood," handsome English iron painted and gilt bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, book case, writing tables, dispense articles, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

A circular glass fronted miniature Brougham with a powerful dark bay Australian horse, and a set of English brass-mounted harness.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th March 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s. s. DECCAN, (3,128 tons, and 600 H. P.,) Captain W. Soames, will be despatched to CHINA on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, at noon, calling at Singapore. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per KANGAROO (s.s.), from Calcutta and Tellicherry, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection, when on payment of Freight Orders will be granted for delivery of their Goods from the Bunders.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 27th March 1872.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of April 1872, at 3 P.M., to confirm the following Extraordinary Resolution passed at the General Meeting held THIS DAY, viz.—

"That all the Books and Accounts, Documents and Papers, of, or belonging to, the Company, or the Liquidators thereof, be placed in the custody of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., of Bombay, Merchants."

JAMES G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidator.

Bombay, 27th March 1872.

NOTICE.—Having sold our STOCK and OUTSTANDINGS to Messrs. BOLTON & Co., we request our CUSTOMERS to PAY our BILLS to THEM.

BULL & Co.

NOTICE.—The OFFICE of the CONTROLLER of PUBLIC WORKS ACCOUNTS will be REMOVED from the PENDALS, Esplanade, to the FIRST FLOOR of the NEW PUBLIC WORKS OFFICES, near the entrance to Church Gate Street, on the 1st proximo.

REQUIRED, for the PASSAGE to ENGLAND, a well qualified STEWARDESS for a Steamer. Apply at the Office of Messrs. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING 23RD MARCH 1872.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate	For Past Week.	Present Week.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bal. 1st Jan. '72	.....	.....	.....	176618 6 0
Rates	16,03,389	194460 10 8	26,011 5 11	220472 0 7
Duties—Town	4,25,686	125,187 13 0	9,496 2 0	1134683 15 0
Do. Tobacco	1,25,000	31,400 0 0	2,980 0 0	34,3 0 0 0
Do. Liquor	1,29,000	30,751 8 0	18 12 0	35,770 4 0
Conveyances	8,801	1,708 0 0	.....	1,708 0 0
Do. Wheel Tax	2,52,00.	82,225 15 0	3,457 2 0	35 683 1 0
Market Fees	2,02,00.	41,774 13 0	2,387 6 0	44,162 4 1
Hackney Carr.	2,14,000	41,178 7 0	647 10 0	41,825 1 0
Health Dept.	12,000	12,000 0 0	.....	12 000 0 0
Workshops	.....	10,2,3 0 0	.....	10,.0 13 0
Debt	15,00,000	3,00,000 0 0	.....	3,00,000 0 0
Deposits	.....	36,235 1 11	5,850 0 0	42,.85 1 11
Advances	.....	18 6 13 1	3,303 0 0	3,303 18 1
Misce.—Fines	15,.0.	1,148 1 3	40 0 0	1,188 1 3
Do. Receipts	19,000	10,.14 12 9	119 8 0	10,434 4 9
Do. Rent	55,386	14,.94 9 9	90 0 0	10,.84 13 9
Do. savings	.....	439 6 11	83 9 6	523 0 5
Last Yr's Assets	.....	9,194 1 11	600 0 0	9,794 1 11
Total Rs.	45,86,729	2085003 9 9	52,502 12 1	2137506 5 10
Grand Total Rs.	.....	.....	.....	2314124 11 10

Disbursements.				
Superintendence	1,34,956	26,616 11 5	1,244 15 0	27,861 11 4
Assessment	3,25,000	2,.3 3 6	2,.80 15 0	2,.83 3 6
Collection Dept.	56,.3.	14,451 0 1	492 14 0	14,943 14 1
Police Account	3,54,.00	85,163 0 0	1,282 13 1	1,85,845 13 1
Health Dept.	1,84,.00	17,.54 0 0	1,445 11 1	1,.19,.99 11 1
Funic Works—				
Establishment	36,780	18,894 1 6	367 11 10	19,261 12 10
Lighting	2,71,.00	4,.51 4 9	21,380 13 0	62,332 1 9
Watering	3,20,00.	22,155 9 5	19,073 15 8	41,229 8 11
Repairs, Roads		23,134 13 11	20,901 10 0	44,.35 3 11
Do. Buildings	14,000	51 5 9	111 14 9	163 1 6
Impt. of Streets	50,000	.....	12 0 0	12 0 0
Water Works	7,.9,.94	4,.16 4 8	728 15 0	4,.15 0 8
Drainage	2,75,824	3,052 13 6	19 13 7	3,072 11 1
Vic. Gardens	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Workshops	.....	11,.72 13 0	4,.98 1 0	16,.71 14 0
Debt	6,02,130	168948 12 3	.....	1689 48 12 3
Education	8,500	1,385 7 0	.....	1,385 7 0
Deposits	.....	25,134 13 11	2,.02 10 0	27,.36 3 11
Advances	.....	7,.23 9 5	8,976 12 2	16,500 5 7
Plant & Stores	15,.71	690 14 6	.....	690 14 6
Miscellaneous	10,442	7,.61 8 0	2,.38 0 0	9,.89 8 0
Last Year's Liabilities	.....	1293470 11 8	8,651 10 8	1302122 6 4
Total Rs.	30,72,379	1940,646 ,7 8	103044 1 7	2043690 9 3
Balance on 23rd March 1872				27,.34 2 7
Grand Total Rs.				2314124 11 10

* Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller. T. C. HOPE, Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

Just to hand,
A SINGLE BARREL, BREACH LOADING, CENTRAL FIRE,
EXPRESS RIFLE,
BY WESTLY RICHARD.

Accompanied by a case, a complete set of tools, bullet mould, 250 cartridge cases, 250 wrapped lubricated bullets, 1,000 felt wads, 1,000 wrapping papers, 2,000 plain wads, 1,000 caps.

Price Rs. 350—Less 10 per cent for cash.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.,

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SALE BY AUCTION.

LAW BOOKS ALWAYS ON SALE.

Addison on the Law of Torts	Rs. 23 12
Do. Contracts	" 23 12
Archbold's Criminal Pleading and Evidence	" 20 0
Arnould on Marine Insurance	" 33 0
Baillie's Digest of Mahomedan Law, Part I	" 17 0
Do. do. Part II	" 10 8
Bengal Law Reports, vols. 1 to 7, half-bound, each	" 29 8
Do. Annual Subscription	" 50 0
Best on Evidence	" 17 8
Bourke on Limitation	" 23 8
Broughton's Civil Procedure Code	" 23 8
Brooke's Office of a Notary	" 13 4
Broom's Legal Maxims	" 20 0
Do. Commentaries on Laws of England. 4 vols	" 36 0
Bullen & Leake's Precedents of Pleadings	" 20 0
Byles on Bills of Exchange	" 20 0
Chitty on Contracts	" 20 0
Chever's Medical Jurisprudence for India	" 26 0
Collett on the Law of Torts	" 7 8
Cowell's Jagore Law &c turns, 1870	" 15 0
Davidson's Concise Precedents in Conveyancing	" 9 0
Fawcett's Law of Landlord and Tenant	" 9 0
Gardner's Law of Evidence	" 23 0
Grady's Hindoo Law of Inheritance	" 21 0
Do. Manual of Mahomedan Law	" 10 0
Do. Institutes of Menu	" 7 8
Goldsmith's Doctrine and Practice of Equity	" 11 4
Hamilton's Hedaya, edited by Grady	" 6 12
Hunter's Suit in equity	" 23 0
Hopkins's Manual of Marine Insurance	" 11 4
Lindley's Law of Partnership, 2 vols	" 40 0
Macpherson's Law of Mortgage in the Mofussil	" 11 0
Do. Civil Procedure	" 16 0
Macnaghten's Hindu Law	" 14 0
Do. Mahomedan Law	" 24 0
Mayne's Penal Code	" 15 0
Morley's Digest of Indian Law Reports	" 105 0
Maine's Ancient Law	" 7 8
Norton's Leading Cases on Hindu Law, 2 vols	" 20 0
O'Kinealy on the Criminal Procedure Code	" 16 0
Primrep on the Criminal Procedure Code	" 16 0
Powell's Law of Evidence, by Cutler & Griffin	" 7 8
Prideaux's Precedents in Conveyancing, 2 vols	" 40 0
Shelford's Law of Joint Stock Companies	" 13 4
Smith's Action at Law	" 7 8
Do. Leading Cases, 5th edition, 1872	for 25 0
Do. Landlord and Tenant	" 10 0
Do. Mercantile Law	" 22 8
Do. Contracts	" 9 0
Sphen on Indian Registration Act	" 3 12
Do. Commentaries on Laws of England, 4 vols	" 42 0
Do. Questions on ditto, for Students	" 5 12
Seaborne's Law of Vendors and Purchasers	" 16 0
Story on Eq. Jurisprudence, 2 vols	" 40 0
Do. Bills of Exchange	" 20 0
Do. Bailments	" 21 0
Do. Agency	" 20 0
Do. Partnership	" 20 0
Do. Conflict of Laws	" 20 0
Stra. ge's Hindoo Law	" 12 8
Taylor on Evidence, 2 vols	" 40 0
Thring's Law of Joint Stock Companies	" 11 8
Tudor's Leading Cases in Mercantile and Maritime Law	" 23 12
Williams & Bruce's Admiralty Practice	" 15 0
Vakeel's Guide	" 7 8
Wharton's Law Lexicon	" 25
Wheaton's International Law	" 18 12

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RAMPART ROW.

McCABE'S WATCHES.
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or by remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

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32, Cornhill, London.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in cessation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies

NOTICES.

SOUSCRIPTION PATRIOTIQUE
DES
FEMMES DE FRANCE
POUR
CONCOURIR A LA LIBERATION
DES
DEPARTEMENTS OCCUPES.

LES FRANCAIS RESIDANT A BOMBAY—Sont informés qu'il est ouvert à la Chancellerie du Consulat de France une souscription dont le produit est destiné à concourir à la libération du territoire.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FURTHER DIVIDEND of RUPEES THREE HUNDRED and FIFTY per SHARE has been DECLARED for the year ending 31st December 1871, and will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, to all registered Shareholders on production of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 19th March 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received, up to SATURDAY the 30th instant, for the CONSTRUCTION of an EARTHEN DAM and a STONE TUNNEL, for a LAKE to be formed at GHOREGAUM, in Salsette.

For particulars apply at the Office of the Undersigned, in Hornby Row, Fort.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 21st March 1872.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have the honour to announce that we have been appointed AGENTS for the above Company throughout the Bombay Presidency, under a local Board of Directors, whose names will shortly be published.

This Company grants Bonds guaranteeing the Fidelity of Persons filling situations of trust in Government Offices, Municipalities, Railway and other Companies.

Also insuring Compensation for Personal Injury or for Death arising from Accidents.

Full particulars may be obtained at our Office.

14th March 1872. W. NICOL & Co.

VIRGINIAN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, shipped by GEO. CAMPBELL and Co., can be had retail at Messrs. BOLTON and Co.'s store, also at Messrs. D. S. KEMP and Co.'s, Bombay and Poona Establishments.

JAMES BOGIE,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value. ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last div.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4.0 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	725
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Issue	2 pl
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	265
40,000	284	all	12 pct.	Hong & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	140
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	95
12,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 3 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	19 6 1 0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	43 10 0	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£18	19 6 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.	Albert Mills Co.	1,275
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,570
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,600
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	955
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	255
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,650
750	2,000	all	250 p.	Great Eastern	1,800
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.	Manockji Petit's	1,490
98	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	970
900	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,640
600	2,500	2,400	240 p.	Royal	1,800

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	3,850	225 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,280
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	960
250	3,000	300	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	325
150	12,000	11,000	250 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,850
200	2,000	all	210 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,110
200	500	all	50 do.	Do New	510
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,250
500	1,850	all	40 *	Coasba Press Co.	2,450
350	2,000	all	200 *	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	3,500	all	100 *	Fort Press Co.	2,900
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,120
300	1,000	all	200 ps	Francis Press Co	800
200	6,000	5,000	250 do.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,275
250	5,000	1,867	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,075
200	5,000	2,000	150 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,050
200	400	250	60 ps	Mofussil Press & Co.	630
100	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Pinnerelly Press Co	1,000
100	1,000	250	100 do.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,010
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,010

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 pa.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,170
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ldg's Co.	30
2,000	500	all	40 ps	Prescher & Co	390
3,000	250	all	9 ps.	Vegas Patent Slip Co	88

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	250	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

.....	5,200	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co	8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 9/16d.
London Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 1/16d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¼
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	220

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6-1
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Cavolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	106
Gold Leaf	16-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-8-6 to 16-9
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-7
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 23rd March 1872.

Open 349½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	37,504	12	11
Merchandize	91,774	0	6
Electric Telegraph	587	4	0
Total Rs.	1,29,866	1	5

Corresponding week in March 1871.

Open 312 Miles.

Coaching	42,652	15	5
Merchandize	82,514	14	11
Electric Telegraph	538	12	6
Total Rs.	125,706	10	10
Increase	4,159	6	7

CALCUTTA.—23RD MARCH.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents at Rs. 99, or 1 discount, and small sums at 2 to 4 annas higher.

4½ per cents of 1872, heavy amount at Rs. 101-10, and small amounts at Rs. 101-12.

5½ per cents at Rs. 109-12.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,425.

National Bank shares at Rs. 90 and 91.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—27TH MARCH.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.	do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 10s. 0d.	
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Orissa (s)	Tomlin	Hong ong, March 7.
27	Kangaroo (s)	Barlow	Tellicherry, March 24.

DEPARTURES.

March	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
27	Royal Standard (s)	Kirby	Liverpool.
	Said (s)	Laws	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Madeline, to Bordeaux via Malabar Coast.

Ship Tethys, Evans, to Calcutta.

Ship Inverness, Donkin, to Madras.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
24	Benelidi (s)	Buchanan	Liverpool, Feb. 14.
	Khedive (s)	Steward	Suez, March 1.
	Matterhorn	Carter	Rio Janeiro, Dec. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
23	Himalaya (s)	.....	.....
	Kenyon	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
23	Asia (s)	Calcutta and N.P.
	Meimam (P. S.)	Calcutta.
	Mont Cenis (S)	London.
	Strathclyde (s)	London.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.		
23	Meimam (P. S.)	Pondicherry & Galle.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 27th March, 7-15 A.M.—French steamer Meinan from Calcutta arrived.

DAILY IMPORTS.—27TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Canute (s), 5 hds. port wine, Sowasjee Manockjee Sons.

Ophelia, 104 packages glassware, Hasson Allarakia & Co.; 24 packages earthenware, Jaffer Ramtoola; 14 packages earthenware, Nanseekhan Mohidin; 10 cases white paint, Pursotum Luckmedas.

FROM LONDON.

Canute (s), 3 cases Persian paints, Aga Momed Esmal.

Orlando (s), 10 cases claret, Cutler Palmer & Co.

Athall (s), 89 boxes claret, and 11 boxes brandy, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

Ophelia 10 cases slates, Keekshoy Budroodin.

Lorne (s), 145 cases foolscap paper, and 37 bales printing paper, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.; 7 cases foolscap paper, Essoobhoy Ebrahimjee; 80 cases foolscap paper, 4 bales brown paper, and 76 cases sodawater bottles, John S. Elmore & Co.; 124 cases f olscap paper, H. Clason & Co.; 53 cases paper, Volkart Brothers.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia (s), 25 cases claret, Pochajee Framjee & Co.; 8 cases dry figs, (Europe,) Volkart Brothers.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of London, 25 cases sulphuric acid, Currimbhoy Jellabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—27TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Prince Patrick, 30 bales hemp, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.; 1,803 bundles galls, and 200 bundles bees, Soondercas Vagjee.

Augusta, 300 bales cotton, Guddum & Co.

Prince Leopold, 32 bales cotton, Dhunjee Jettia.

Westminster, 300 bales cotton, Ramkurson Ragoonath.

Astarte, 101 bales cotton, Richard Martin & Co.; 367 bales cotton, H. B manjee Touche & Co.; 540 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.; 1,000 bundle myrabollams, S. S. Narrelwala; 500 bundles gall, Soojee Myrabjee.

Thunderbolt, 300 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Royal Standard (s), 92 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co

Erato (s), 75 bales cotton, Hurridass Soondersee; 500 bales cotton, Kneop & Co.; 30 bales cotton, Bhimtow Bhagajee.

Como (s), 40 bales wool, and 200 bales cotton, Nesserwanjee Manockjee & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Goverdhundass Khutow; 150 bales cotton, Liladhur Mooljee; 150 bales cotton, R. L. King & Co.; 50 bales wool, G. H. Fuzul & Co.; 1,095 bundles cutr yarn, Chuturbhooj Damjee; 58 bales cotton, Abhojee Chapsee; 94 bales wool, Vundrawan Jurjeevan; 200 bales wool, Fa nham & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Mowjee Shamjee.

Scuhthyne (s), 50 bales wool, J. Hormusjee & Co.; 35 bales wool Virbocoan Amrotlall: 34 bales cotton, Nursee Megjee; 500 bundles myrabollams, S. S. Narrelwala; 40 bales wool, Damoder Mathooradass; 150 bales cotton, G. Damodur; 100 bales cotton, King and Co.

Carthago Nova (s), 317 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 310 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

Surat (s), 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.

Lorne (s), 4,000 dolas coir yarn, Malsee Dewjee.

Knight Commander, 2,465 bundles coir yarn, Finlay, Scott & Co.

Westminster, 31 bales cotton, Trebhoovandass Ambaydass.

Canute (s), 1,200 bundles galls, Megjee Heerjee; 267 bales cotton, King & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Surat (s), 1 case shawl, R. L. Southern and Co.; 2 bales hides Rahimbhoy Russolbhoy; 314 bags coffee, B. I. S. N. Co.

athleen Mary (s), 24 bales hides, Moledeen Veerjee; 8 case, fishmawrs, Alladin Babool; 21 bales hides, Manockbhoy Moosanee; 10 bales hides, Khakeybhoy Nansee; 4 bales hides H. J. N. Momed; 5 bales hides, S. M. F. Momdee; 20 cases fishmaws, Moosun Momed; 66 bundles hides, Cassumbhoy Nanjee; 5 bales hides, Cassumbhoy Allieshoy; 42 cases gum, Rahimbhoy Mamod; 10 bags horns, Moter Bhooder; 40 bundles galls, Khimjee Pursotum.

FOR PORTSAID.

Arabia (s), 30 bales hides, Mohomed bin Soolaman.

FOR HAVRE.

Tim Whiffler, 30) bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Clarinda (s), 450 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat (s), 6 bales hides, and horns, Somerbhoy Chandabhoy; 260 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Surat (s), 1 101 bags coffee, B. I. S. N. Co.

Arabia (s), 250 bags coffee, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady.

FOR VENICE.

Tim Whiffler, 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia (s), 9 casks castor oil, V Ikart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Deccan (s), 332 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 45 bales cotton, Mahomedbhoy Dama & Co.; 400 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.; 603 bales cotton, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 405 cwts. sandal wood, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 22 bundles Pushmaws, and 37 bundles sharkfins, Peerbhoy Damjee; 50 bales white twist, 1 case real coral, and 31 cases Samuda stones, Ebram Noordin & Co.; 10 bales cotton, B. I. S. N. Co.; 55 bales cotton, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 143 bales cotton, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 500 bales cotton, J. Peerbhoy; 94 bales cotton, D. G. Husson & Co.; 50 bales white twist, and 50 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 23 bales cotton, H. Nursingdass.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday :—

			Rs.	A.	P.
500 pieces Grey Shirtings		40 inch 39 yds. 7 lbs.	4	10	0
500 ,, ,, ,,		40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ lbs.	5	9	0
1,000 ,, ,, ,,		45 ,, 39 ,, 9 lbs.	6	8	0
750 ,, ,, ,,		45 ,, 39 ,, 8 lbs.	5	10	3
200 ,, White Mulls (No. 14)		40 ,, 20 ,,	2	8	0
200 ,, ,, ,,	(No. 16)	40 ,, 20 ,,	2	12	0
200 ,, ,, ,,	(No 18)	40 ,, 20 ,,	3	0	0
200 ,, ,, ,,	(No. 24)	40 ,, 20 ,,	3	4	0
2,000 ,, Grey Shirtings		45 ,, 20 ,, (fine)	5	11	6
1,800 ½ ,, ,,		45 ,, 20 ,, (,,)	5	12	0
1 0 0 ,, ,, Madapollams		32 ,, 24 ,, 3 lbs.	2	3	0
1,000 ,, ,, ,,		50 ,, 24 ,, 5½ lbs.	3	11	0

COTTON.

150 candies Old Compta (W. Selection)	...	Rs. 194
100 ,, New Bhownugger (15 days)	...	,, 255
25 ,, ,, Nuriad (ready)	...	,, 220
50 ,, ,, Oomrawuttee ,,	...	,, 259
50 ,, ,, ,, (ful. pressed)	...	,, 260
50 ,, ,, Akote ,,	...	,, 267
100 ,, ,, ,,	...	,, 266
250 ,, ,, Dhollerah (10th May)	...	,, 254

METALS.

500 cwts. Yellow Metal Brazier, per cwt.	...	...	Rs. 39½
500 ,, ,, (arrive)	,,	...	,, 39½
100 ,, Tin plates	,,	...	,, 15½

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 27.

Turner, Lieutenant, 25th Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Sangor.

Palin, Lieutenant-Colonel, 11th N. I., on leave, from Sattara.

Martin, Lieutenant, R. A., on leave, from Kirkee.

Browne, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Army, on furlough, from Meerut.

A'Court, Lieutenant, 85th Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Dugshae.

Kay, Captain, 68th Light Infantry, on leave, from Poona.

Young, Colonel, R. A., for medical board, from Allahabad.

Mead, Captain, R. A., for medical board, from Gwalior.

Farquhar, Captain, Bengal Stud Department, on furlough, from Tirhoot.

Brunker, Lieutenant, 26th Cameronians, for medical board, from Fyzabad.

Hogg, Major, Staff, on leave, from Poona.

Willan, Lieutenant, 4th King's Own Hussars, on leave, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 27.

Kinchant, Lieutenant, 11th Hussars, on duty, to Muttra.

Ashford, Barrack Master, Barrack Department, on duty, to Mhow.

Rawlinson, Captain, 7th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, to England.

Mackenzie, Lieutenant, 106th Foot, on du ty, to Deolalee.

McAtullin, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Agra.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 27th March 1872.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointment :—

2nd egiment Light Cavalry.—Lt. C. A. Owen, attached, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, during the absence of Capt. Phillips, or until further orders.

Under instructions from the War Office, it is intimated that 2nd Capt. T. Van straubenzie, 9th Brig., has been promoted Capt. into the 11th Brig. R. A.

Lt. C. W. Townsend, F Brig., has been promoted 2nd Capt. into the Supery. 9th Brig. R. A., vice Straubenzie.

Dowlatta Lal and Adjodia Pursad Tewary, late Privates 7th Regt. N. I., are re-admitted to the service from the 11th Feb. 1872.

Jemedar Oomer Bux, 27th Regt. N. I., will receive first class rate of pay from the 1st Jan. 1872, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 239 dated 11th May 1831, vice Toolsee Ram, promoted.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery.—Capt. R. A. Stevenson, (18th Brig from 22nd Aug. 1871 to 14th April 1872, in England, on medical certificate.

20th Foot.—Lt. H. Wilson, to Poona, from 18th April to 18th Aug. 1872, to study the native language.

Staff Corps.—Maj. C. A. C. Hawkins, to remain in Bombay from 6th Jan. to 22nd March, on medical certificate.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 26th March, 1872.

With reference to Adjutant General's Circular No. 4-E. of the 19th March 1872, and accompaniment, Officers Commanding British Corps and batteries in this Division are informed, that "I" used for the purpose of sport, are only to be granted to soldiers of unexceptionable character.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—

Captain Gorray, for 30 days, from the 25th March 1872, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, for the purpose of obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

1st Light Cavalry.—Asst Surg J. McAlister, for 30 days, from 1st April 1872, privilege leave.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 15th March 1872.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers :—

54th Regt.—Lt. J. H. Tarleton to be Capt., from the 14th May 1870.

63rd Regt.—Major P. Hunter to have rank as Major, from the 15th June 1869.

Under DIV. Order, dated the 15th Feb. 1872, directing Staff Asst. Surg. C. B. West to return to his own circle, on completion of the duty for which he was detailed.

Simmul DIV. Order, dated the 29th Feb. 1872, directing Staff Asst. Surg. J. A. Scott, attached to the 20th Hussars, to assume medical charge of the 32nd Punjab Pioneers, as a tempo ary measure, with effect from the 18th Feb. 1872, in addition to his other duties, there being no officer of the Indian Medical Service available.

Presidency District Order, dated the 23rd Feb. 1870, directing Asst. Surg. T. O'Farrell, M. D., on being relieved from the charge of the convalescents of the 63rd Foot, to proceed to Muddapore for the convalescents of the 63rd Foot, to proceed to Muddapore Rest Camp, and assume medical charge.

en route from Bombay to Po—

Jullunder Brigade Order, dated the 25th Sept. 1871, appointing Surg. —ewart, 14th N. I., to the medical charge of the Jullunder 15th Ben. Cav., with effect from the 1st May 1870.

Barrackpore station Order, dated the 4th Nov. 1871, appointing Asst. Surg. K. W. Cumming, M.D., R. A., to officiate as Staff Surg., and to the medical charge of the Dhapore Powder Works, and directing him to afford medical aid to the detachments 6th Ben. Cav., and 14th N. I.

Dated the 5th Nov. 1871, directing Asst. Surg. K. W. Cumming, M.D., to afford medical aid to the depot 27th N. I.

Meerut Station order, dated the 2nd Feb. 1872, directing Staff Asst. Surg. J. A. Martin to assume medical charge of the garrison cells at Fortress Gwalior, with effect from the 1st Feb. 1872, vice Staff Asst. surg. J. E. Fannin.

Agra station Order, dated the 27th Feb. 1872, directing Asst. Surg. C. H. Woodrow, R. A. to reassume medical charge of the Agra military prison, with effect from the 19th Feb. 1872.

17th N. I.—Regtl Order, dated the 25th Feb. 1872, appointing Capt. D. J. Stewart, Qrmstr. List, Pay, attached to the regiment, to officiate as Wing officer, pending the arrival of Capt. H. I. Wheler, and vice Capt. E. J. McNair, transferred to the 24th N. I.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

R.H.A.—Lt. [local Capt.] J. F. Meiklejohn (E. Brig. F. Brig.), from the 15th Feb. to the 14th March, to proceed to Bombay, to appear before a medical board.

20th Hussars.—Lt. J. T. Browne, to Bombay, for nine months, from date of leaving regiment, on urgent private affairs.

R.A. Capt. F. G. E. Warren (8. Bat. 8th Brig.), to Kattmandoo, from the 10th April to the 10th Oct., on private affairs.

11th Foot (1st Bat.)—Lt. R. L. P. Reilly, to England, by troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

30th Foot.—Capt. F. S. Acore, to England, by troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

107th Foot.—Major D. S. Lockhart, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation at Calcutta, on urgent private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Major Genl D. Pott, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on private affairs.

1st. Lol. C. J. Abbart. (Comdt 17th Ben. Cav.), from the 20th Dec. 1871 to the 4th Feb. 1872, on private affairs.

Lt.-Col. C. and ews (doing duty at Meean Meer), to Cashmere and Murree, from the 10th April to the 15th Oct., on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Major C. shaw, (doing duty at Meean Meer), to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., on private affairs.

Capt. E. T. Hare (attached to the 24th N. I.) to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on private affairs.

Capt. A. B. Chapman (and, 1st Ben. Cav.), to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

British Medical Staff.—Staff Asst. Surg. I. Bourke, M.B., for fourteen days from date of leaving station, and for six months, from date of embarkation, to England, on urgent private affairs.

Bengal Inf.—Lt.-Col. R. Luttin, (doing duty at Umballah,) from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, to Simla and the adjacent hills, on private affairs.

Late 4th European L.-C.—Lt.-Col. O. Wilkinson, (Comdt. 2nd Ben. Cav.), to Bombay, from the 1st Feb. to the 2nd March, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on private affairs.

[This cancels the preparatory leave granted to Lt.-Col. Wilkinson by G. O. C. C. of the 28th Oct. 1871, p. 568.]

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 19th March 1872.

Revised forms of the undermentioned returns have been received from the Horse Guards, and are to be brought into use at once, and strictly adhered to until further orders :—

War Office Form No. 712, Monthly Return of Cavalry abroad.

War Office Form No. 714, Monthly Return of Infantry abroad.

To admit of the forms being brought into use from the 1st April next, the Supt. Govt. Printing will supply six copies of each for regiments concerned; but future supplies must be indented for in the usual manner. They will be issued gratis.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to transfer Major Genl. Sir H. Tombs, K.C.B., V.C., from the Allahabad to the Oude Div., with effect from the 1st April 1872, vice Lt-Genl. Brook Taylor.

Lt.-Col W. G.-rdon, Chief Inspr. of Musketry, on return from furlough will relieve Capt. J. J. C. O'Neill, 2nd Batn. 20th Foot, Offg. Chief Inspr. of Musketry, of the duties of his office at Jubbulpore, to which place Capt. O'Neill will proceed for that purpose. On being relieved Capt. O'Neill having completed his period of staff service, will, under instructions from the Horse Guards, proceed to England via Bombay, reporting himself on arrival to the Adjt. Genl., dated 13th March 1872.

Capt. F. W. Bolleau, S. C., Brig. Major at Lucknow, is, at his own request, transferred to Umballa, vice Capt. R. S. Robertson, proceeding on sick leave.

Capt. A. D. Butter, S. C., is attached to the 44th N. I., for duty from such date as his services may no longer be requir d as A. de C. to Brigr.-Genl. G. Bourchier, C.B., Comdg. Left Column Looshai Expeditionary Force.

Lt. H. B. Kingscote, R. H. A., has passed the prescribed examination for the appointment of A. de C.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee, on the 4th March 1872 :—

Corpl. J. Morrison, 20th Hussars; Lt. A. T. Fisher, 21st Hussars; Sergt. H. S. Jacques, 21st Hussars; 2nd Capt. E. H. Dyke, R. A.; Lt. C. James, R. E.; Major F. Morley, 1st Batn. 3rd Foot; Asst. Surg. J. Ferguson, 1st Batn. 3rd Foot; Lance Corpl. W. J. Hosford, 1st Batn. 11th Foot; Private W. Sullivan, 2nd Batn. 12th Foot; Private P. Gillaly, 2nd Batn. 12th Foot; Capt. H. H. Taylor, 1st Bat. 5th Foot; Private J. Pigott, 1st Batn. 17th Foot; Hospl. Appce. W. H. Robinson, 62nd Foot; Private P. Lawrie, 72nd Foot; Capt. H. R. Wintle, 18th N. I.; and Sergt. S. G. Cole, Barrack Dept.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Oude Div. Order, dated the 6th Feb 1872, directing Staff Asst. Surg. J. Wallace to afford medical aid to the 1st detachment of invalids proceeding towards Bombay, and on relief to return to Lucknow.

Directing Asst. Surg. S. G. White, M.D., R. A., to afford medical aid to the second detachment of invalids proceeding to Bombay.

Lahore Div. Order, dated the 3rd March 1872, directing Asst. Surg. J. C. Shaw, 17th N. I., to proceed to Cawnpore, to relieve Asst. Surg. W. G. May of the medical charge of the 16th N. I.

Appointing Surg. G. K. Poole, M.D., 18th Ben. Cav., to the medical charge of the 17th N. I., in addition to his other duties.

10th Ben. Cav.—Regtl. Order, dated the 19th Feb 1872, making the following temporary arrangements, consequent on the departure of Lt.-Col. A. Armstrong, on sick leave, and of Capt. A. England, on furlough :—

Cn t. O. Barnes, 2nd Squad. Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd. Capt D. M. Strong, 1st Squad. Sub., to officiate as 2nd Squad. Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Lt. S. D. Barrow, 2nd Squad. Sub., to officiate as 3rd Squad. Officer, in addition to his other duties.

1st N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated the 29th Feb. 1872, making the following temporary arrangements, consequent on the departure of Major F. J. Cruarie, on court-martial duty :—

Major L. H. P. DeH. Larpent, Wing Officer and Offg. 2nd in Comd., to officiate as Comdt.

Capt. R. F. Angelo, Offg. Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Capt. G. R. Grylls, Offg. Qr.-Mr., to officiate as Wing Officer.

Ens. A. T Banon, 2nd Wing Sub., to officiate as Qr.-Mr., in addition to his other duties.

DRESS—OFFICERS.

With reference to General Order [p. 243 S. O.], H. M.'s British Forces, dated 25th Oct. 1871, the C.-in-C. is pleased to direct the substitution of a plain white tunic for the braided one therein prescribed.

The tunic will be twenty-eight inches long, measuring from the bottom of the collar, for an officer five feet nine inches in height, with a variation of half an inch longer or shorter for each inch of difference in the height of the wearer, and fastened with four small gilt buttons of regimental pattern.

Field officers will have their collar badges, embroidered in gold on the collar, which will be rounded off in front.

The tunic as above ordered will be worn by all officers of British and Native Infy. Regts. and by Staff Sergts.

LEAVE—ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Under instructions from Govt., and with reference to the regulations (Mily. Regns. para. 23, p. 253 and para. 41, p. 256,) officers of the Bengal Army proceeding to, or returning from, Europe or elsewhere out of India, via Bombay, are remi ded of the necessity, in the former case, of reporting departure, and in the latter case, of delivering the letter of permission to return to duty granted by the India Office, to the Brig.-Major at Bombay, who will henceforth transmit these documents direct to the Secy. to Govt. Mily. Dept., Calcutta.

CARRIAGE.

The following extract from a letter, No. 242, dated 5th Feb. 1872, from the Govt. of India in the Mily. Dept., to the Qr. Mr.-Genl., is published for general information and guidance :—

"Govt. can in no case pay demurrage for more than the authorized service amount of carriage, according to the regulations, and if the officers of the Regimental Army proceeding to, or returning from, Europe or elsewhere out of India, via Bombay, remi ded of the necessity, in the former case, of reporting departure, and in the latter case, of delivering the letter of permission to return to duty granted by the India Office, to the Brig.-Major at Bombay, who will henceforth transmit these documents direct to the Secy. to Govt. Mily. Dept., Calcutta.

CLOTHING.

An instance having occurred in which certain articles of clothing belonging to attendants on glandered horses were destroyed as a prec utionary measure, to prevent the spread of infection, H. E. the C.-in-C., under instructions from G. vt., desires to intimate that no necessity whatever exists for the destruction of clo hing used on such occasions; it being quite sufficient to subject such articles, to the boiling process directed [G. O. 1745 May 1865] by the Govt. of India in the case of small-pox and cholera infected clothing.

This course is in future to be followed by Officers Comdg. Batteries of Artillery and Regiments of Cavalry.

NOTICE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

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THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

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Per Copy	,,	0	4 0

MR. & MRS. SASSOON'S BALL.

THE BALL to be given by Mr. and Mrs. SASSOON to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, and which was POSTPONED from the 15th February, will TAKE PLACE on THURSDAY, the 4th April.

Ladies and Gentlemen who received Invitations are kindly requested to accept this intimation.

Sans Souci, 19th March 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BRANSCOMBE—March 22nd, the wife of W. P. A. Branscombe, of Gobindpore, of a daughter.

BROWN—March 24th, at Allahabad, the wife of Captain F. D. M. Brown, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

DESOUZA—March 21st, at Purneah, the wife of Mr. C. B. De Souza, of twin boy.

FALLS—March 17th, at Berhampore, Moorshedabad, the wife of J. B. Falls, Esq., of a son.

FORBES—March 19th, at Jhansie, the wife of Captain Edward Millett Forbes, Adjutant, 30th Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter.

HAWKES—March 21

vernment, pro ceeds to England in May next, on three months' privilege leave.

KATTYWAR.—The District Sunudee Vakeels of Kattywar have been allowed by the Political Agent, Colonel Anderson, to practice in the superior Court in appeal cases of every description.

THE STATUE OF THE LATE JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT.—It is said that the Government have declined to allow the statue of the late Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett to be placed in the Victoria Museum.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday a man named Bhagoo Rawloo, employed on board the ship Madaora, had his leg seriously injured by a piece of coal falling on it. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The departure of the B. I. S. N. Company's contract steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf has been postponed from Friday to Saturday at noon. The mails will be closed at the usual hours on the latter date.

We are requested to intimate to the public that the performance of the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club, advertised for Saturday, 30th inst., is *postponed* to Saturday, 6th April on account of the sudden illness of two of the principal actors.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Michael Flannagan, a seaman of the steam ship Atlanta, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, yesterday, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MASONIC BALL.—We would remind our readers that the Masonic Ball comes off on 4th April next. We understand that permission has been obtained from the heads of the Masonic bodies in Bombay for the brethren of the mystic tie to wear Masonic regalia.

KAIRA.—The *Niti Prakash* prays the local fund committee of the Kaira district to build a railroad from Kaira to the Memodabad Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The writer points out many advantages which will accrue to trade and commerce if his suggestion be carried out.

FOOTPADS AT CAMPOLEE AND PANWELL.—A Marathi paper complains that travelling on the road between Campolee and Panwell has become extremely unsafe, even during the day time. Several instances of highway robbery, and one or two of murder, are said to have occurred on this road.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade this evening :—

March	All the Rage ..... Rivieri.
Overture	Guy Mannering ..... Bishop.
Valse	Mabie ..... Cooper.
Selec. (Op.)	Il Trovatore ..... Verdi.
Quadrille	Minute Passe ..... Gung'l.
Galop	Reiter vien ..... Zikoff.

INDIAN FINANCE COMMITTEE.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Honorary Secretary of the East India Association, proceeds to England by the first mail in April next, to give evidence before the Indian Finance Committee. It is rumoured, says the *Jami*, that Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee, Secretary of the Bombay Association, will proceed to England by the same mail for the same object.

A NEGLIGENT HORSE-KEEPER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Tookaram Vithoo, a horse-keeper, was charged with not keeping a horse or vehicle under due control, thereby causing damage to three gas lamps on the public road. The magistrate considered that the Agent of the Gas Company might sue prisoner or his master in the Small Cause Court to recover damages. Prisoner was discharged.

PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT.—At a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd, the case of Peerozbanee against her husband, Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Sholapore, came on for settlement of issues. The plaintiff applies for judicial separation and alimony. Mr. Jehanghir appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Shantaram for the defendant. After the issues were settled, Mr. Jehanghier made an application on behalf of his client for *pendente lite* alimony. The learned Judge fixed 5th April next to dispose of that application ; and appointed 26th April for the final hearing of the case before delegates.

WEARING FALSE CLOTHING.—Vootlajee Govind, a servant to a cloth merchant, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, yesterday, with wearing the garb and carrying the baton used by the Bombay Police force, he not belonging to the some force, with the intention of making it be believed that he belonged to that class of public servants ; and Jeevandas Purshotumdas, a cloth merchant, was charged with aiding and abetting in the offence. It turned out from the evidence that the uniform was given by the owners of the cloth market to the prisoner, and that it differed much from that worn by police sepoys. The prisoners were therefore discharged.

HIGH COURT DECREE.—At the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the case of E. M. Setna and Co. v. Nowrojee Eduljee Moogaset and Co. was called on for judgment. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 23,118 on a promissory note signed on the 4th December 1869 by the defendants, who carried on the business of shopkeepers of Europe goods at Delhi. The case was first called on before his Lordship on the 7th June 1871, and was postponed for a week to enable the defendants to deposit in Court the amount sued for. They failed to do so, and a decree was, therefore, given against the first defendant, Nowrojee Eduljee Moogaset, for the amount claimed. The case against the three other defendants was transferred to the long cause list ; and a commission was issued to Delhi to take evidence, on behalf of defendants, in order to prove that notice of dissolution of partnership had been given to plaintiff before the suit was brought. The case was, on the return of the commission, heard before his Lord, ship for several days in January and February last when Mr. Anstey and Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the plaintiff ; and the Hon. Mr. Scoble and Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, appeared for three of the defendants, Iswarram Khoosaram, Lalla Jankidas, and Lalla Javalnath. It was urged for the defendants that the partnership was dissolved on the 20th November 1866 ; while, on the other hand, it was contended for the plaintiff that he had had no notice of the dissolution of partnership. The Court gave a decree in favour of plaintiff for Rs. 23,118 against all the defendants except the defendant Nowrojee Eduljee Moogaset, against whom judgment was given in June 1871, with costs, interest, and speedy execution. His Lordship said that no application for a stay of execution would be entertained even if the defendants intended to appeal against the decision.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

GOOD FRIDAY 29TH MARCH 1872.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon, with Ante-Communion office. Hymns 99 and 92.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 92, 150, and 15.

HOLY-DAYS.

Easter Eve, 30th March, 7 A.M.—Matins.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.

7 P.M.—Evensong.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. KANGAROO, 1,144 tons, Captain B. J. Barlow, arrived yesterday from Tellicherry with a cargo of rice.

THE S. S. ROYAL STANDARD, 818 tons, Captain W. Kirby, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 5,564 bales cotton, 120 bales wool, 315 cwts. coir yarn, 3 cwts hemp, and 1,053½ cwts. galls.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S.S. ORISSA, 1,119 tons, Captain P. S. Tomlin, arrived on the 26th instant from Kongkong (March 7th) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Hongkong—Mr. G. E. Strong, and Rev. C. D. Freitas. From Singapore—Mr. Martins, Mr. T. L. Mullinz, Mr. H. S. Howlett, and Mr. Tar Mahomed Esqs.

THE Meinam (Fr.) arrived at Madras on the 23rd with the following passengers :—

From Calcutta to Marseilles—Mrs. Strachey, 4 children and 2 servants, Mr. McNicol, Mr. and Mrs. Montiano, Mrs. Feld, Mr. and Mrs. Gego.feld, Mr. and Mrs. Carlo, Major Osborne, Mr. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, 1 child and servant, Mr. McClean, Mr. Desbats, Mr. and Mrs. Badham.

To Suez—Mr. Sheradale.

To Singapore—Mr. de Pappi.

To Galle—Five natives.

To Pondicherry—Mr. Chaussionet.

To Madras—Seven natives.

She sailed on the same day, taking the following :—

From Madras to Marseilles.—Col. C. Elliot, Mrs. Elliot, Mr. Ed. Arathoon, two Misses Arathoon and European servant.

To Singapore—Three natives.

To Pondicherry—Mrs. Norfor and servant, Mrs. E. Guyot and 2 children, Mr. P. O'Sullivan and servant, and Mr. Glien.

*THE DANISH BARK GLIMT has been run into and sunk about two miles outside of Hongkong harbour, by the P. & O. steamer Geelong. The Geelong offered assistance to save the, but this was declined, as the Glimt had sufficient boats of her own. It is remarkable that, hardly had the Geelong proceeded on her way, when the Arratoon Apear also ran into the unfortunate bark, carrying away her bowsprit. The Glimt sank shortly after the collisions ; all hands were saved. An action has been brought in the Vice-Admiralty Court against the P. & O. Geelong, for cutting down the bark Glimt. —A Naval Court held to enquire into the abandonment of the ship British Admiral during her voyage from San Francisco to Calcutta has justified the master and officers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		MARCH—APRIL.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
0 57 m	6 1	Thursday 28	7 13 m	7 7
1 36 m	5 6		7 37 a	4 6
1 27 m	5 6	Friday 29	7 50 m	7 4
2 23 a	5 10		8 19 a	3 6
2 5m	4 5	Saturday.. ... 30	8 34 m	6 10
3 14 a	5 0		9 7 a	2 4
2 46 m	3 8	Sunday 31	9 23 m	6 0
4 17 a	4 1		10 6 a	1 3
3 39 m	2 7	Monday..... 1	10 27 m	5 2
5 36 a	3 8		11 57 a	0 10
5 11 m	1 10	Tuesday..... 2	11 53 m	4 7
7 4 a	3 10			
6 17 m	2 0	Wednesday ... 3	1 21 m	1 5
8 28 a	4 6		1 33 a	4 5

Moon—Last Quarter, 1st April, 7h. 21m. a.m.

HIGH COURT.—1ST APRIL.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSE.

601-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Shamarahoo, widow, and others, v. Dwarkadas Vussonjee—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.—Issues settled.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTION AND COSTS.

954-70—K. Morojee—Postonjee Hormusjee Suntook v. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee and another—No appearance.

805-71—J. Gopal—Luxmibai, widow, v. Keshowram Bapujee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

In the matter of Act XXXIV. of 1858, and in the matter of Bomanjee Byramjee Colah, a lunatic.

GENERAL MOTION

LONG CAUSE.

563-70—C. Tyabjee—Lalloobhoy v. Mancoovorbai—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, (part heard.)

THE TOOLSEE WATER SCHEME.

MEMORANDUM BY COLONEL KENNEDY.

To the Clerk of the Justices of the Peace.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter No. 1379, dated 25th inst., I am desired to furnish you with a copy of the report of the Hon. Colonel Kennedy on the Toolsee Scheme, mentioned in the resolution which accompanied my letter above quoted. It is presumed that the Justices will, if they desire to peruse Mr. Hope's report, call on him to furnish a copy.—I have, &c.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1872.

Bombay Castle, 20th March 1872.

The Bench of Justices, in its Resolution of the 12th instant, acknowledges that "its requirements are correctly expressed in the letter of the Clerk of the Peace to Government, dated the 1st February," but the Clerk of the Peace himself explains that the date of his letter "should be the 15th January, and not the 1st of February, as mentioned in the Resolution."

2. The letter of the 15th January forwarded a Resolution by the Bench passed on the 11th of January, approving "the third scheme proposed by Mr. Walton, with modifications and alterations proposed by Mr. Ormiston."

3. This scheme, Mr Ormiston's alterations and modifications having been explained in general terms by that gentleman in his letter to Mr. Hope, published in the printed compilation, has already been before Government, and in my report, dated the 26th January, I gave my opinion that it was advisable to adopt it, and stated that I did not concur with Mr. Ormiston as to the necessity of strengthening Dam No. 2, or of widening the channel, leading to the extension instead above the addition of the inlet tower proposed by Mr. Ormiston would make the scheme more perfect, but that I did not, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, think it to be absolutely necessary. Government adopted my views, and I see no reason now to alter them on these points regarding, as I do, the Toolsee reservoir simply as the readiest means of increasing the gathering ground of Vehar, and only very remotely as a temporary independent source of supply in the event of the failure of the Vehar dam.

4. It was in the same light that I understood that it was regarded by the Bench when it was first put forward, and by Mr. Ormiston also, vide his letter to Mr. Hope above referred to. What then I now understand the Bench to desire is, that, pending the settlement of details, to give effect to Mr. Ormiston's suggestions, and the preparation of plans and estimates for such portions of the work as have not yet been designed in detail, it should have permission to expend part of the loan of 4 lakhs which Government have agreed to grant, and "to proceed at once" with those parts of the scheme which have been agreed to, *i. e.*, Mr. Walton's Tassoo dam and Mr. Walton's tunnel and channel, without however now undertaking any sluices, or arranging for such either in the tunnel or channel.

5. To this proposition I see no objection on the understanding that when the whole modified project has been completed, and agreed to by the Bench, it shall be submitted to Government for consideration ; but I think that it is a matter to be regretted that this decision was not arrived at, as it might have been, at an earlier date, and that a delay was not thus avoided which may prejudicially affect the success of this very necessary work in the present season. Looking to the course of the discussions generally, it seems that the Bench, which had before it a workable scheme, submitted by its own Engineer and approved by Government, determined to be guided by the opinion of the Engineer whom it had chosen for a referee, and it finds itself in its present somewhat embarrassing predicament, chiefly I think because that referee has not been prepared to state sufficient detail what the alterations and modifications he suggests should be.

6. Mr. Ormiston has, I see by the correspondence, been urged by the Municipal Commissioner to give the definite information that would admit of the preparation of a detailed project that would meet with his approval, and has been asked for a "brief list clearly describing each of the alterations and additions to Mr. Walton's project" which he proposed ; but I do not see that he has furnished such a list.

7. All Mr. Ormiston's criticisms have been, as far as I am aware at the present time, of a general and not of a strictly professional character ; for example, he has stated that Mr. Walton's dam should be strengthened, so that "in plain speaking a failure in it would be out of the question." Now the amount to be added to its bulk to make it, *humanly speaking*, strong enough, is very indefinite, and an attempt to carry out the suggestion might lead to the addition of more material than Mr. Ormiston himself might approve of.

8. What should be secured is, I think, that the dam as an engineering work, or *engineeringly speaking*, should be sufficiently strong, and as it is already designed on a section stronger than that given by very high authority, and according to a formula well known to engineers as applicable to reservoir dams, and as it is, as proposed, considerably stronger than the dam across the Tassoo, which Mr. Ormiston himself says is sufficiently strong, I do not think the Municipal Engineers can be reasonably expected to define what excess of strength over and above scientific professional requirements is needed to fulfil the condition imposed by Mr. Ormiston.

9. I have no desire to undervalue Mr. Ormiston's opinion, for which I have great respect ; but as regards this dam, already supposed, with good reason I think, to have an excess of strength if built of the same material as Mr. Ormiston would approve of in the Tassoo dam, I think it may arise that if, in deference to Mr. Ormiston, it were proposed to add six inches to its thickness, Mr. Ormiston might say that that would not be sufficient ; and if, on the other hand, it were proposed to increase it by six feet, he might say it would be wasteful to add so much material.

10 What I mean is, that having before him a section proposed by one Engineer, and approved by others, and which is commonly received one in such cases (it is to be found in nearly all books of reference that deal with such matters), Mr. Ormiston is bound as an Engineer, if he disapproves of the dimensions given, to state what, in his opinion, they should be ; and so also with the other matters in which a difference of engineering opinion has arisen. Mr. Ormiston does not approve of No. 2 dam, because it is, as he terms it, "just an ordinary dam." It is so no doubt, *i. e.*, a dam that Engineers would ordinarily build if they desired safely to impound water ; but if, under the same circumstances, an Engineer should desire to construct an extraordinary dam, and to travel beyond the received rules of the profession, it would, I think, be for that Engineer to determine clearly and definitely to what excess he would go.

11. I have now a few remarks to make, suggested by a perusal of the proceedings of the Bench of Justices, which are not however, I believe, before me at present for any detailed consideration, although they suggest much matter for remark and comment.

12. The Toolsee scheme was first proposed simply to increase the gathering ground of Vehar, but during the course of the discussions that have taken place upon it, it seems to have been expanded step by step till it has come to be regarded by some as a possibly independent source, which, together with the existing lake, would yield a sufficient supply to meet the wants of the city for many years to come. In reference to this view, I would remark that Captain Talloch, the Municipal Engineer, now on leave of absence, an officer of great ability in this branch of his profession, has, with the sanction of the Bench, and at a very considerable outlay (more than 1½ lakhs of rupee I believe), made an exhaustive examination of all the practicable water-supply schemes in the neighbourhood of Bombay, and his report, and the result of his investigations, ought, I think, to be awaited before any serious consideration is given in respect to a scheme which would entail so large an outlay as that contemplated as the probable cost of Toolsee as an independent source, *i. e.*, about 20 lakhs.

13. Captain Talloch is, I understand, prepared with several alternative projects for reservoirs of various capacities and cost, and it is very probable he may be in a position to propose a scheme which will possess advantages as regards independent supply over the Toolsee reservoir.

14. In conclusion, I would observe that endeavours have been made to charge Government with the responsibility of delaying action in regard to this most useful and necessary addition to the Vehar Lake. Government are not however responsible for such delay. Government are bound to scrutinise schemes of this character which the Municipality desires to carry out, and are empowered by law to limit them in accordance with such scrutiny. Government have approved, and have promptly made provision for such funds as may be needed for the fully defined scheme which the Bench has as yet submitted to them, *viz.*, Mr. Walton's. The Bench has however rejected this scheme, but has not submitted in proper form, and with the necessary detail to admit of a proper examination, any other project. That it has not done so is chiefly owing to a difference between the Engineers the Bench has consulted, and because the Engineer whose decision it has elected to abide by has not apparently so fully explained himself as to enable the Bench to procure a project that will accurately define his views. But this is a matter quite within the Municipality, and for which the Government, however much they might regret the delay that has thereby been caused, are in no way responsible.

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BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, at which there were present—the Right Honourable Sir W. R. S. V FitzGerald, G. C. S. I., Governor of Bombay, presiding ; His Excellency the Honourable Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K. C. B. ; the Honourable S. Mansfield, C. S. I. ; the Honorable H. P. St. G. Tucker ; the Honorable the Advocate General ; the Honorable A. D. Sassoon, C. S. I. ; the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy ; the Honorable Venayekrao Appasahob of Koorundwar ; the Honorable Colonel M. K. Kennedy ; the Honorable Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart. ; and the Honorable E. W. Ravenscroft.

The only business before the Council was the first reading of the new Municipal Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker, in introducing the bill, said—Sir the task which has fallen to my lot to-day is one which I would willingly have avoided had the matter been left to my own choice ; but through a combination of circumstances the duty has devolved upon me, and I will only express my regret that it has not fallen to one who has had more training in public speaking or who is more capable of giving a lucid exposition of a large measure of this description. And I must beg beforehand the lenient consideration of the Council for any shortcomings of which I may be guilty. The circumstances under which the present Municipal constitution originated in 1865 are well known to all here present. Municipal Government was at that time found to be, in the words of the Hon. Mr. Cassells, a complete failure, and it was resolved to initiate a new system by which a certain amount of self-government would be given to the citizens of Bombay. The new measure was very carefully considered before Sir Bartle Frere's Government, and I regret that at this time there should be no one present but the Hon. the Advocate General who took a part in the debates. The chief object of the measure was to establish a strong and efficient administration for the purpose of carrying out sanitary improvements and for reducing the death rate of the city, which was shown at that time to have advanced to a very unsatisfactory figure. For this purpose a very elaborate code was devised, which has since been in operation, modified from time to time by different acts and measures which experience showed to be necessary. As regards sanitary improvement, I think there can be no doubt that great progress has been made and a great improvement effected ; but it was shown last year that the financial defects that marked the old system of Municipal administration still continued in the new, notwithstanding the control that was attempted to be exercised by the Bench of Justices and the Government. When the new system was inaugurated, there was a deficit, as Mr. Cassells supposed, of 14 lakhs of rupees, but really, as has since been proved, of a considerably larger amount, and this system of deficit has continued, and the Municipality has been obliged on two occasions to raise large loans of 15 lakhs to meet its current expenditure. It was obvious that such a state of affairs could not be allowed to continue, and at the request of the Bench of Justices last year a committee was appointed to enquire into the financial condition of the Municipality, and the result of the report of that committee, which showed that the Municipality still continued in the same state, led to our reconsidering again the whole system of self government and attempting to graft upon the old law such improvements and alterations as were necessary to strengthen the part which was weak, and curb and restrain where too much latitude was allowed under the old Act. I am not prepared to say that the failure of the scheme of 1865 was solely attributable to the defects in the law. There were defects certainly, which we shall now try to remedy, and which contributed to that result, but I am quite willing to admit—and I may say I speak personally and not on behalf of Government—that for part of the failure Government was responsible, partly in consequence of what I may term an unfortunate selection of executive officers by the Government, and partly for not having seen with sufficient clearness the state of affairs at an earlier date. As I said before, the object of Mr. Cassells, and of the gentlemen who supported him in this Council, was to create a strong executive commission, which would be able to carry out energetically the needs of the city, machinery in motion in the first instance. With and would not be trammelled either by colleagues or any authorities, except to a limited extent. It was intended that in financial matters there should be control, and a special officer was appointed for that purpose. If that Controller really had controlled, it is possible we might have been spared a great deal of what has happened, but unfortunately for the city and the Government, for all concerned in this matter, the Controller did not control, and became subordinate where he ought to a certain extent have been superior ; and as I said before Government must bear the responsibility of the selection of such a Controller. Latterly no doubt the Bench of Justices have made a strong effort to control the Municipal Commissioner ; but for a long time, either from want of experience, or want of persistence in their efforts, or of certain defects in the constitution of the Municipality, they were unable to effect their object. I have made these remarks because I conceive my own views on this matter are not sufficiently represented. I consider that there are three powers represented in the administration of Municipal affairs under the existing law, and that all are more or less to blame for the imperfect manner in which that law has been carried out. But there were also some defects in the law itself which prevented, certainly on the part of the Justices, and perhaps on the part of other persons concerned, that efficient action which might have been anticipated. One defect was the very undefined and uncertain number of which the Corporation consisted. There were between 300 and 400 Justices, and for any meeting it was quite uncertain what number might be brought forward either on one side or on the other. It was therefore impossible that there should be any recognised system of operation, or any of those means by which assemblies at home maintain regular and distinct action, and this was certainly a defect in the scheme as it emanated from the Council of 1865. We purpose now to remedy that defect first by limiting the number of those who are to constitute the Corporation. It seems to have been an element originally that the Bench of Justices were selected as representatives of the citizens of Bombay. They were a body which contained the most enlightened and intelligent men of Bombay, the men best fitted generally to take a share in the government of the city, and being at hand in that way, and as Englishmen have hitherto succeeded in forming a constitution wherever they abide, they were taken as the readiest and most efficient body. It has been found that they have been too large a body, with too unchangeable a number, I may say, to become an efficient machine for control, and we therefore now propose to take a limited number from them, of whom half will be selected by Government, and half will be elected by the Justices themselves. This in fact turned the Bench of Justices into a sort of electoral body. I may mention that it is proposed to enlarge the Bench by a certain number of other persons who may be said to represent a class who are not now represented ; and we think that in their enlarged capacity they will be a good body from which to elect a certain number of persons to be trusted with a portion of the government of this city. It is proposed that before a man is appointed a Justice he should have certain qualifications, and it is supposed that it will be beneficial to introduce a more humble class of ratepayers. It is proposed to add sixteen ratepayers, of whom eight will be elected, and eight will be appointed by Government. Now, Sir, there seems to be an earnest desire on the part of a section of the public—I don't say a large section but an influential section—for an extension of the elective principle for the government of the city ; but this is a matter which before it can be wisely adopted requires the most careful consideration. It must not be forgotten that the systems which in England have been the growth of centuries and have only been arrived at after much conflict and much self-sacrifice, and I for one think that it is impossible in the course of a few years, and we are now very differently placed from the position in which any government in England can be put, to adopt in their integrity English institutions. For myself I must say I am not averse to the self-government of the natives. I would protest against any such statement. I would be very glad indeed to see self-government extended ; but I think this must be done not by sudden jumps or leaps in the dark, but by gradual progress, by gradual concessions which when they have been availed of and which the persons to whom they are made show that they are fit for the boon granted to them, may be progressively enlarged and increased. It is only in this way that I think self-government can be established in India where the people have been accustomed for centuries to Oriental despotism. I am therefore not opposed to self-government, and I hope that in the course of time that may be arrived at, but I am opposed to its inconsiderate extension instead of its gradual and well considered progress. Every step in advance should be carefully considered before it is made, and time taken to see the effect of it before a further step is taken, and it is in this spirit that this bill has been framed. We have conceded a certain amount of election to, and have confided in, a class who are likely to use it and exercise it well. These are a class who own houses and land in Bombay. They form a large class, and are mostly certainly wealthy natives who have invested their savings in house property, but also a number of people in a smaller way of living, who, following out the idea of the Hindoo family, have invested their small capital in a family house in which they live with their families. Most of this class are more or less intelligent. They constitute a class who give themselves up to clerical pursuits to a large extent, and it may be supposed that they will form a class of persons whose presence would be very advantageous in the Corporation. Another of the difficulties of the last scheme was that there was no definite head to the Bench of Justices, and that there was no means of carrying out a great many of the measures which they thought necessary. For that reason it is made an inner assembly of the Town Council, whom we propose to charge mainly with the regulation of finances. 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4. Learning from Mr. * * * * that * * * * had dealings with * * * * *, I next took the samples to the office of that firm, but here too I could get nobody to take an interest in the case. One of the partners, Mr. * * * *, simply informed me that they knew * * * * *, but that they had discontinued receiving any cotton from him, and had nothing to do with the present lot.

5. In these circumstances, I considered it my duty either to charge the owner in the Police Court with an offence against section 8 of the Cotton Frauds Act, or to allow him the alternative of opening out the pressed bales, and of getting the whole of the cottou freed from sand before finally pressing it. (He) * * * at first consented to the latter proposition, but afterwards demurred, stating that he would only agree to open all the bales if upon any one of them being opened it was found to contain more than one maund of sand. I then told him that until this was ascertained I must reserve my decision, and I instructed Mr. King to be present when the sample bale was to be opened by the owner or his agent, and to watch his men cleaning the cotton, and report to me the result. A bale was accordingly taken indiscriminately from the lot; and the sand which was removed from it by the owner's own employés by the process of merely shaking it on a framework of bamboos, was found to weigh as much as two maunds and 24 lbs., or more than 1-5th the weight of the whole bale. On this being reported to me, I appealed to the owner's own sense of what it was right to do in the matter; in view of what I pointed out to him as the clear provision of the law as laid down in section 8 of the Cotton Frauds Act, and the result was that he at length consented to open out the whole of the 110 bales, and this was accordingly done last Friday, since when the cotton has been in course of being cleaned for final compression.

6. The quantity of sand removed from one bale, as stated above, was nearly three maunds, but I am certain that even about half a maund must have remained in the cotton, so that there was actually in the 110 bales of cotton pressed for export a quantity of sand amounting to as much as 385 maunds, equal to the weight of 27½ pressed bales.

7. I believe this case will have a salutary effect in tending to prevent merchants from pressing adulterated cotton in future; more so, I think, than if a conviction had been obtained against the owner. * * * * *

From Major A. T. Moore, Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department; to S. J. Harrison, Esq., Cotton Inspector, Bombay, No. 403-I, dated Bombay, 20th March 1872.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 14 of 1872, dated 16th March.

2. Your letter generally goes to prove the gross state of adulteration in which this cotton was found to be.

3. I approve of your action with reference to the 110 bales, as recorded in para. 5 of your letter under reply, the object of Government being more to prevent adulteration, and consequent fraud, generally, than to punish an occasional offender.

4. At the same time, had the owner distinctly refused to withdraw this cotton and clean it, I should have had no alternative, and would have prosecuted him under section 8 of the Act.

* * * * * * *

6. You should warn this cotton dealer to be more careful in future, as on the next occasion he may not escape so easily.

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INDIAN ITEMS.

BANGALORE CEMETERY.—Orders have been issued for the repair of the monuments in the old cemetery at Bangalore. The Mysore Government will contribute a moiety of the outlay, which it is calculated will amount to Rs. 400.

On the recommendation of the Bombay Government, the Supreme Government have sanctioned the grant of an allowance of Rs. 360 per annum, for life, to Umroo Bibi, with effect from 1st January 1871, out of the lapsed political pension of her late husband, Nusrudin Komrudin, a member of the family of the late Nawab of Broach.—*Indian Daily News.*

E. I. RAILWAY OFFICIALS.—The recent reductions and weedings of the East India Railway officials and employés have had the most beneficial effect. On all sides we hear of larger attention, more civility, less drunkenness, great order, and therefore more comfort to the public along the line. We trust this excellent plan may become a permanent one on all our Indian lines. Weeding every five years means justice, not only to the bad, but also the good servant. Promotion on the one hand, and removal on the other, are the levers by which the character of all large bodies of men may be raised. —*Ibid.*

A DIVORCE CASE.—Band Serjeant William Courtney, of Her Majesty's 107th Regiment, stationed at Dum-Dum, obtained a divorce on Thursday last from his wife, Mary Jane Courtney, in consequence of her having committed adultery with a private of the same regiment, named William Freshwater, about a month ago. The divorce has been granted, and the co-respondent awaits his trial before the next Criminal Sessions, charged with having committed adultery. —*Englishman*, March 25.

MR. CLARK'S FAREWELL DINNER.—Mr. Clark, chief engineer to the Municipality, gave a farewell dinner to all his European subordinates on Saturday evening previous to his departure for England on sick leave. The entertainment was given in one of the municipal engine-sheds measuring 60 feet of a span in arch by 10 inches in depth of brick, the first of the size that has ever been built in India. The room was decorated with evergreens and flowers and various flags. About 40 guests sat down to dinner, and rose about 9 o'clock. The utmost hilarity and good-feeling prevailed during the whole of the entertainment.—*Ibid.*

THE RAILWAY BRIDGE AT ALLAHABAD.—The vexed question of a bridge over the East Indian Railway at Allahabad has come to a deadlock. The work was estimated to cost £15,000, and as the Railway Company refused to contribute anything towards a work, "the necessity of which to the company was not apparent," and the income of the Allahabad Municipality is quite inadequate to defray the charge, the Imperial Government was applied to for a loan. This, however, the Government has refused to grant, and the matter is left for disposal as a proposed local or provincial work under the Lieutenant-Governor's orders.—*Ibid.*

FAMINE.—A correspondent writing to the *Delhi Gazette* from the Hills North of Deyra says—"The accounts of famine from the interior are truly heartrending; the paharees in some districts have taken to eating roots and digging up those of the kujoor (date palm), which when dried can be converted by grinding into an eatable flour! In more than one place between Teree and this, individuals have perished from hunger by the way-side unable to reach this; thousands of maunds of wheat are being expected daily from this, which has already sensibly effected the prices of flour here. Purtaub Shah, the legal heir to the Gurwhal kingdom, is most generously distributing money amongst his ryots to buy grain."

GREAT REJOICINGS AT KATMANDOO.—On the 6th instant was born in Katmandoo, Nepal, a son to Prince Golibhat Kanchana Ram, heir-apparent to the throne of Nepal. The rejoicings on the occasion were great. Immediately the event was made known, 1,050 rounds were fired as a salute from the artillery, and every soldier in garrison at Katmandoo fired 15 round from his rifle. The customary presents were given on the occasion from the Nepal treasury to every soul in Government employ—about two months' pay. Sir Jung Bahadoor's daughter is the lady who has given birth to the prince, so that his descendants will be nominal, as he himself is real sovereign of the country. Colonel Lawrence, the late Resident, had just left Katmandoo when the event took place, and Mr. Girdlestone's appointment had of course not been then notified.—*Pioneer.*

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC MAIN LINE—Earnings week ending 16th March 1872, £52,236-10-0. Corresponding week last year, £50,899-9-4. Increase, £1,337-4-8. From 1st January 1872 to 16th March 1872, £66,09,488-4-7. From 1st January 1871 to 18th March 1871, £55,3,281-6 7. Increase, £57,206-18-0. Miles open week ending 16th March 1872, 1,280. Corresponding week last year, 1,279½. Increase ½. Per mile open week ending 16th March 1872, £40-16-2. Corresponding week last year, £39-15-7. Increase, £1-0-7.

JUBBULPORE LINE.—Earnings week ending 16th March 1872, £3,705-14-10. Corresponding week last year, £4,236-4-2. Decrease, £530-9-4. From 1st January 1872 to 16th March 1872, £37,522-17-5. From 1st January 1871 to 18th March 1871, £33,697-11-6. Increase, £3,825-5-11. Miles open week ending 16th March 1872, 225. Corresponding week last year, 223. Per mile open week ending 16th March 1872, £16-12-4. Corresponding week last year, £18-19-11. Decrease, £2-7-7.

AN AMOROUS HINDOO.—A Hindoo bent upon a spree came to grief the night before last in Ezra Street. He had, it appears, been imbibing too much, and while passing the aforesaid street met a Jewess, the wife of a respectable gentleman, returning home after passing the evening with a neighbour. Her personal attractions so overcame him that he seized her roughly by the arm and made undue proposals to her. The terrified lady shouted for help, and her cries attracted the attention of her husband, who speedily appeared on the scene, seized the delinquent, who was on the point of running away, made him feel the weight of his fists, and then handed him over to the tender mercies of the police.—*Daily Examiner.*

A SMART THIEF OUTSTRIPPED BY A POLICEMAN.—A native last Friday night obtained admission into the house of a countryman of his residing in Chitpore, by representing to him that he was a relative of his employer and had that day arrived from his country. He was, under the circumstances, hospitably received, fed, and sheltered for the day; night having set in, his request to be permitted to remain was acceded to, and taking advantage of an opportunity afforded him when all were asleep, he stealthily walked into an adjoining room, broke open a box, emptied its contents (about fifteen rupees in cash) and left the house with his booty. He had not, however, proceeded far when he was challenged by a native constable; he then took to his heels, was pursued and overtaken. On being arrested he offered his custodian three rupees to release him, but this being refused, handed over to him the whole of the money and begged to be let off. The constable received the money, but stuck to his prisoner, whom he escorted to the local thannah. The man has been ordered to be taken before a magistrate, and the constable's name to be entered in the "good conduct" book.—*Ibid.*

THE UMRITSUR MUNICIPALITY.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

OUR strictures on the native part of the Umritsur Municipality in last issue had special reference to the proceedings we that day published, but we have since turned up a few old files of the proceedings, and are positively astonished to find certain statements and resolutions therein which are completely at variance with the present declaration of the members that the works now under protest were carried on without their sanction. In 1868, the native members of the committee were substantially the same as at present, as will be found by a comparison of the list of names. In October of that year we find the Lieutenant Governor expressing his "*satisfaction at the unanimous acceptance of personal liability for irregular expenditure by the native members of the Municipal Committee.*"

On the 3rd November 1868 the committee proceeded to consider the preparation of the budget from 1869-70. The income was estimated at Rs. 301,600.

After deducting the sums necessary for cost of establishments, municipal reserve, repairs, and re-payment of Rs. 60,000 of the city loan it was found that a probable balance of Rs. 96,618 would be available for expenditure on original works.

It was resolved that this sum be distributed as follows:—

For Civil Surgeon's Budget	Rs. 10,000
„ Completion of City Buildings	17,300
„ Completion of Clock Tower	3,000
„ City Sewage Works	68,000
Re-metalling of City Streets	6,000
Read round Western face of City	2,600
Total Rs.	96,600

It was then proposed by Mr. Cope, and seconded by the President, Mr. Griffin, that, in consequence of increasing demands on municipal funds for *useful works of all kinds*, it was advisable to look to other means of revenue, and a horse and wheel tax was passed by the casting vote of the President. This resolution evidently recognised the new city buildings, the clock tower, and the drain, as included in municipal works and chargeable to municipal funds, and, so far as we can understand the former proceedings, even if there were ever any mistake to arise and money to be irregularly expended, the native members undertook to be personally liable. Will any one kindly undertake to explain to us our error if we are held to be wrong? We should also be glad to know whether it is the fact or not that the Municipal Committee actually gave the Executive Engineer a formal vote of thanks for these buildings he had been working on, thus recognising them as municipal works?

INSURANCE.

(*Indian Economist.*)

LIFE: BY THE STATE.

FIRE: BY THE MUNICIPALITY.

MR. CAVE has given notice, we are glad to see, that he will move Parliament this Session on the great subject of Life Insurance. He will—

"ask leave to bring in a Bill to authorise the appointment of Commissioners for the purpose of inquiring into, "and reporting upon the causes of the failure of the Albert "and European Life Assurance Companies, and of the "companies which have been merged in such companies, "with power to examine directors, officers, whether per "manent or occasional, and all persons acting whether as "agents or otherwise, in negotiations for the amalgamation "or transfer of other companies, with or to the Albert or European Assurance Companies."

It is understood that Mr. Cave is in earnest; and that strong effort will be made to drag into the light of day the circumstances which brought these companies to grief. India has suffered cruelly from them both. Almost every other man we meet in this country is victim of one or other of them, and never was there a case in which searching investigation into the causes of their failure was more urgently demanded. The fear no doubt is that an attempt will be made to *pack* Mr. Cave's Commission, but if he insist—as the London *Economist* points out—on the Commission consisting of men whose names will have weight with the public, we shall have a report that will make every one's ears tingle that hears it. No more cruel fraud can be perpetrated than to destroy the provision, which a man advanced in life perhaps has made for those dear to him and dependent upon him, through long years of self-sacrificing love. How many cases do we all know of this kind in connection with these companies, whose failures have been the cause of widespread destitution and heart-breaking misery all round us. And it is not misfortune but *guilt* that has been at the root of the failure.

We have more than once stated our conviction that insurance is the legitimate business of the State. Sooner or later, this conviction will become general, and subvert the present system, in spite of the strong vested interests which now support it. But in India the field is open already, and there are no vested interests to consult. We wonder whether we shall ever see the Finance Minister that India really needs. Take this great question of life insurance for instance,——. What should prevent the Government of India from undertaking the great and desirable and profitable work of life insurance? The conditions of the risk are all known and certain. The contingency of possible loss does not exist in the case: for Government could do nothing but realize *profit* from the undertaking. Not a private Life Office could exist in the country by the side of a Government one which, from the superior security it would offer, and the lower rates of premium it could afford to take, would secure a monopoly of all the life insurance business of the Empire from the very commencement. We are professing at intervals great anxiety as to the permanence of this and the other source of our revenue, and speculating constantly upon the difficulty in which the loss of our opium or salt revenue would plunge us, while deliberately neglecting the most certain, wholesome, and splendid source of revenue, of which any State could lay the foundations. A great State system of life insurance in India would make the Government independent within twenty years, of almost any branch of the revenue whatever, while the political advantages of gradually extending the system so as to interest eventually all the influential classes of the country therein, are as patent and palpable as they are weighty. We do not know one single good reason why the Government of India should not organize a great department of life insurance at once, while we see fifty important resons why it should. Every wise private employer uses his best exertions to make his employés provide for their families and dependents in this way, and with the utmost propriety might the State compel its servants to do so. Instead of a month's deduction for income-tax a monthly deduction for life insurance would simply be an enormous boon to the employés of the State, relieving them from all anxiety as to the future of those dependent upon them, and making such cases of destitution, as now so commonly arrest attention, impossible. The system might be probably extended also, on the principle of deferred annuities, to do away with the present provisions for pension altogether, the State requiring such provision to be made by its employés themselves, in the way of monthly deductions from salary.

It would be wise, no doubt, to enter upon the work tentatively at first, but the consideration upon which we would fasten attention, if possible, is the fact that *failure* and loss would be impossible; except under management so bad as to be incredible. *There is no risk whatever in the business of life insurance.* The element of risk has no place therein. The business is one of pure profit, unless the known conditions under which it must be carried on are wilfully violated. Let the Government of India begin by insuring the lives of its European civil establishment, simply employing competent actuaries, and a proper staff of accountants for this branch of its finance. The enormous outlay made by the many private companies of the Empire for their palatial offices and boards of Direction, and immense executives, would have no place here, nor the millions squandered upon advertisements and reports, and all the arts of modern puffery. The State would save the whole of these expenses, or nearly the whole, and might largely reduce the rates of premium on this ground alone. It would be wiser, however, no doubt, at first to retain the standard-rates of the best private offices, when its profits would simply be enormous. We are positively afraid to estimate lest we seem should extravagant—the income which the Government of India might reasonably count upon in this Empire, from a wise and bold adoption of the suggestion that it should undertake the business of life insurance therein. As the business grew, and it was seen to be safe to extend it beyond the limits of the services, the hold which it would give the Government upon the support of the influential classes of the country is simply not to be calculated. With the lives of the educated and respectable classes of the country insured by the State, all whose payments would be made with the regularity and precision of fate, disloyalty, insurrection, and rebellion, would be the very last thought, and the deepest dread of the people.

We say advisedly, that in the little cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, which shews itself upon the horizon of affairs in this suggestion, there is the promise of a whole shower of material and moral blessing to the land. Are we ever to be held in bonds by "what they do in England"? Have we no man amongst us to rise up and *lead* the country forward in paths marked out as "its own" by every circumstance of its condition?

As the business of life insurance belongs to the State, so we think does that of fire insurance belong to the Municipality. It is now several months since we urged this conviction, as strongly as we could, upon the Municipality of Bombay. A great many persons professed themselves very much struck with our article, and it made a somewhat widespread impression upon the time. Were the Municipalities of the three Presidency towns to inaugurate a system of fire insurance, openly and avowedly as a source of revenue for municipal wants, as well as of private security from loss by fire, they would be doing, we believe, the very wisest thing they could, and commencing a new era of municipal finance altogether. Municipal insurance against fire, and provision of an abundant supply of water, are the great watchwords of municipal progress with which we would familiarize the people. *There are no vested rights or interests here to hamper us.* The field is all our own. A great revenue lies at our door, asking us to pick it up, and we step across the threshold day after day for years without once discerning it. What we have generally proposed on this subject is, as we wrote some time since, as follows:—

"Fires arising from pure accident are rare everywhere, "and were the Municipalities to undertake the risk, the "insurance made compulsory on all, and the cause of every "fire carefully sifted to the bottom, the rates might be made "exceedingly low, while they would yield a very important "income to the community. Insurance should be compulsory, for when a fire does occur in a crowded town, no one "can tell to what extent it may spread, while let the "area of the loss be as great or small as it may, "the advantage of spreading it equally over the "community is obvious. Fire insurance should be as much "the business of the Municipality as the establishment of a "fire brigade, while a minute tax levied in this unexception "able manner, upon all descriptions of property, might be "made the source of a very large income.

"The risk from fire in the cities of India is very small. "They know no winter, and have neither fire-places, nor "stoves, nor chimneys, nor gas, in their dwellings. Doors "and windows everywhere stand wide open, the walls bare "of all hangings, and the rooms of furniture, that could be "fired. The people work very little by candle light, and "the towns are in darkness by about half-past nine. The "only fire in the house is the charcoal algree, or the stone-"cooking place, and it is not too much to affirm that the "risk from accidental fire in India cannot be one-tenth of "what it is in London. As matter of fact, fires are almost "unknown in this city, Bombay. Now the rates of the great "English Fire Offices are at home as follows:—

s.d.		
1-6	per cent.	for Ordinary risks.
2-6	„	for Hazardous risks.
4-6	„	for Doubly hazardous risks.

"Ten or twelve of the chief of these offices have agencies "in Bombay, and what more does the reader suppose these "agencies have combined to charge in the island?

"*22s. 6d. per cent. for Ordinary risks.*"

Thus, while these offices are charging 1s. 6d. or 2s. 6d in London, where the danger of fire is very great, their agencies in Bombay charge eight to ten times that rate while the risk is very low.

"The preposterous rate of 1¼ per cent. is charged upon "millions of mercantile property lying in the island, *the whole of which*, less the commission of the agents, is every year transferred to London. What is the total amount of the risk undertaken bythese offices we do not know. Instead of the community insuring the property itself, it ignorantly suffers this heavy drain to be made from its resources. If the community were wise, it would not suffer the establishment of these offices at all in the island, and the growth of vested interests in such a case. Were insurance made a municipal law, an annual rate of 2 annas per cent. on value would yield Bombay a clear income of many lakhs a year. And the rate would simply operate as a sort of mild property-tax."

Fruit will by and by, we hope, be borne of these suggestions: in the meanwhile, we shall patiently repeat them again and again, in the hope that they will by and bye find an entrance into men's minds.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*Overland China Mail*, March 7.)

FROM Japan, beyond the publication of the conditions under which rice can be purchased at the Government sales, and thereafter exported, there is nothing new to communicate.

In China, native official accounts continue to speak of successes over the rebellious Miaou-tsz in Kwei-chow, but the reports are unreliable. An explosion of gunpowder has caused great damange and some loss of life near or on the walls of Tientsin: it is said that the gunpowder that exploded had been originally imported by Li-hungchang to drive out the "hated foreigner." Mr. Wade, the British Minister at Peking, was pelted and insulted in the streets by some Chinese boys; the affair was not serious, though it illustrates one mistake in our diplomatic arrangements, viz., too great inattention to display. Relief has been freely given by the foreign communities to the native sufferers at Tientsin, and the Governor General (Li) had expressed his gratitude for foreign assistance. A slight disturbance has occurred at Chinkiang, but it was speedily suppressed by the native authorities. Amateur theatricals appear to have added considerably to the amusements at Peking. The despatch of the French Foreign Minister (which appears elsewhere and is commented on in our leading columns) has created much interest.

In Hong-kong, the races have passed off very pleasurably, with the aid of most lovely weather. The Marine Court of inquiry has suspended for six months the certificate of Capt. Hogg, late of the str. Chukiang, for his indiscretion; while the chief officer (Mr. A. Law) has also been censured. Messrs. Lowcock and Greig have been appointed members of the Legislative Council. There is a plethora of amusements. Mr. Robert Heller has been drawing large and fashionable audiences to his wonderful entertainment of music, magic, and mystery; while Abell's American Circus has been also performing in a fairly-filled pavilion. There are no less than four Admirals at present in port, and the gaieties have been consequently enlivened with epaulettes and gold on blue ground.

MR. WADE ASSAULTED AT PEKIN.

THE *Evening Courier* published the following particulars of an assault committed on H. M. Minister by some street rowdies in Pekin:—"The facts as communicated to us by a Pekin correspondent, and subsequently confirmed by information officially conveyed to us, are, that Mr. Wade, being called bad names by some youths in the street remonstrated with them, when the offence was repeated, and one of the oldest of them at length went so far as to commit an assault on Mr. Wade, for which he was apprehended and punished."

THE CHINESE AND ENGLISH LAW IN HONGKONG.

NOTWITHSTANDING the general want of judgment displayed in the Government of Hongkong, it is satisfactory to be able to trace the growth of a better feeling among the native residents. In merely legal matters, the administration of the colony has been successful in unexpected quarters. Notwithstanding the claims of the Chinese to an ancient and fairly-developed code of equity, it is evident that they have, in the south at least, learned the superiority of English law and English justice. The number of cases tried between Chinese in the Colonial Courts contrasts strangely with their natural repugnance to allow their affairs to come before their own national tribunals. Although we may accept it as a general dictum, that at least half of the parties concerned in the lawsuits tried before the Colonial Courts were bound to be dissatisfied with the finding, the general feeling of the native residents in the colony must have been favourable. Still more marked is the propensity of the Chinese to leave their estates to be administered by the Colonial Courts; no surer testimony could be adduced, to the general well working of the legal system, than that the pre-eminently home-bound Chinese should prefer to die on foreign soil, to save his worldly possessions from the rapacious hands of his own natural protectors.

THE EXECUTIONS AT SATORY. TERRIBLE SCENES.

SICKENING details are published of the Satory executions. Although Ferre's case being remembered, the firing parties were placed twelve paces off instead of twenty, Herpin and Lagrange were not killed by the discharge. Verdaguer alone, his face almost blown away, fell stone dead. Herpin rolled backwards for two yards, opened his mouth wide, and writhed about with horrible spasms and contortions. Lagrange, mutilated in the lower members, struck about with his right arm. A shocking delay of some seconds occurred before it was decided who should give the *coup de grace*. At length two senior sergeants performed the humane, but to a soldier, disgusting duty of firing close behind the ears of the agonising men. M. Thiers wanted to pardon Herpin, but the Committee of Pardons maintained the sentence. Herpin at the execution post declared that he and his companions died innocent, and that the real murderers of Generals Thomas and Lecomte were now freely promenading the Boulevards, and were styled "gentlemen."

THE AUSTRIAN POLAR EXPEDITION.

(*Eastern Budget*, Feb. 21.)

A CORRESPONDENT at Vienna says, writing on the 17th instant:—

"A new Austrian expedition to the North Pole is now in preparation here, and will set forth on its journey next spring. The last two expeditions were led by Lieutenant Weyprecht, of the Austrian Navy, and Lieutenant Payer, of the Imperial Tyrolese regiment of Jägers. The first expedition was undertaken with the German ships Germania and Hansa, and proceeded along the eastern coast of Greenland. Its result was to prove that there are few bays or Fjords to be discovered in that direction, as the interior appears to be quite closed up with glaciers, and the coast soon becomes inaccessible in consequence of impassable fields of ice. Lieutenants Weyprecht and Payer then commenced a second expedition in the following year from Tromsoe in Norway, with a small schooner of only 65 tons, with the object of ascertaining whether an easier passage to the Pole could not be found in a north-east direction from Nova Zembla. A short journey, all things considered, if three months sufficed to convince them that their supposition was correct, and that a sea comparatively free from ice exists in that region by which it would seem possible to penetrate farther to the north than by Baffin's Bay. Messrs. Payer and Weyprecht found the sea to the north of Nova Zembla free from ice up to the 79th degrees of north latitude. As the small schooner which they had hired at Tromsoe only for a few months was not fit to go any further, the two officers returned to Austria to prepare for a new expedition to last several years. This, thanks to the support of the Vienna Geographical Society, they succeeded in effecting with marvellous rapidity, and on the 15th of February a society for executing the plan was founded under the direction of the well-known explorer and geographer Vice-Admiral Baron von Wüllerstorff. The Emperor, the members of the aristocracy, and other eminent and wealthy personages had already largely contributed to a fund for the expenses of the expedition, which is already sufficiently extensive to enable the construction of a screw steamer, which is to be built expressly for the expedition, at once to be proceeded with. The expedition is to start next May, and Lieutenants Payer and Weyprecht have left Vienna to make further preparations. The expedition will proceed north-east of Nova Zembla, will, if possible, penetrate as far as Gillis Land and Wrangel Land (or at least find out whether they exist) and explore the hitherto unknown sea which washes the northern coast of Siberia."

MRS. BROWN ON THE THANKSGIVING DAY.

(*Graphic.*)

Tho' I'm quite as thankful as my neighbours I'm sure for my part I shouldn't never ave went see it but thro' avin promised to rite it to our Liza as is married in the country and couldn't come up thro' bein' that delicate and them country folks as she's a livin among is such ones for sight seein and said as they'd rather ave me for igh witness cos in gen'ral you can't believe nothink as is in the papers, thro' so many parties as rites to them all out of their own eads as aint the same thing as the naked igh.

I'm sure if I'd knowed wot I were a goin thro' I never should ave went and certingly Brown did warn me for he says to me in starting for Brumagen as he went to the werry day afore thro' bein a runnin about constant now in Cook's excoursions, as makes travellin a more fleabite all over the world as the sayin is.

Well Brown says in partin, Mind he says old gal as you looks out for yourself or you'll be up a tree in all that crowd.

I says Brown I says do you think as its likely as I shall go a gettin up trees with a crowd like that I says never except to save my life like King Charles, as shows as even Kings can stoop to them things when ard pressed for we're all flesh and blood the same.

I certingly never did see nothink more lovely than them flags and things as was all runnin across the streets, as I went out to see the night afore along with Mrs. Billers as is Mrs. Padwick's sister-in-law by the first usband as is name were Toomey and as steady a man as might 'ave lived to a underd but never see forty thro' a gen'ral decay as set in premature as she always laid to a thro' draft a takin im in the spine, as is a delicate pint we all knows.

I must say as I and my misgivins about the weather when we started from Mrs. Padwick's that Toosday mornin by a little arter eight, and got a bus to the Regency Circus as were a good lift not as there was much to see in Rigent Street except Jay's as come out werry grand partickler for a 'onse of mornin as you dont expect no rejoicins at tho' I ave seen parties a smilin in a mornin coach afore now.

There was'nt much to be seen till we got to the Strand, and then there was lots of parties a walkin and a good many of the nobility in four-wheel chaises stuck fast as couldn't get on but smilin afferble for all that as were their corrynation robes as some were blue silk, and some scarlit trimmed with fur.

Wot put me out were a party as ketched me over the shin with a spade as were a sprinklin gravel all about for Queen Wictoria to ride easy over and it's lucky as I put on a crinoline for to keep me out of the dirt as warded off the blow.

It were all werry well till we got near Temple Bar as were that crowded as we ad to turn back and take to the Tems embankment, but some'ow in the crowd I'd been and lost Mrs. Billers and Mrs. Padwick likewise Mrs. Lorson and er two children, as is a widder poor thing.

We was a wantin to make our way to Shoe Lane thro' 'avin of a friend there not werry far up as they'd said thro' a puttin of your ead out of winder, you could see every think quite clear.

So I makes my way along the imbankment up by Blackfriars a thinkin to cross Fleet Street agin the foot of Ludgate Ill but law bless you they'd been and drawed sojers right across it as was mounted on orseback and would have cut any one down like grass as ad tried it on.

So I steps thro' a court as I knowed would bring me out agin St. Bride's a opin to cross Fleet Street, but law there was a nice crowd of ruffs, and Perlice a shovin you about as if you was'nt no better than dog's meat.

Partikler one bullyin waggerbone with a red beard as I've took is number, and he'd better look out as treated parties shameful a kickin at em with is abusive langwidge.

I'd got pretty nigh up to Fleet Street and parties was werry civil a lettin me thro' when that feller come and shoves a young man back right on to my foot as were hagony and then because that young man says who are you a shovin of this ere perlice-man collars him and tore his things about as were aperiently werry poor and shabby and tore is shirt.

Well that did put me out, so I says you did ought to be ashamed of yourself you big bully. Yah! shame, I says.

I do think as he'd ave dared to collar me, but couldn't get at me for the crowd, so he ollers Mind your own business.

I says I will, and that's to keep my eye on you my pippin, as made the crowd larf and say, Brayvo mother.

I says do you think as we feeds and clothes you to shove us about and tear our clothes.

He seemed to smile derisive.

Yes, I says, tho' he is a poor man his clothes is valuable to im, and if you wants to tear anythink go and tear some of them as is dressed out all fine and ain't paid for em.

Well jest then they brought a couple of sogers on orseback and put em at the end of that lane as pushed the crowd back.

So some of them coster boys 'ad brought their trucks and barrels and made a sort of a stand, as one on em said as I might stand on for a shillin as I give im thro' avin two in my glove for I 'adn't no rediculo with me nor yet my umbreller and only a little somethink in my pocket for fear of accidence.

Parties was werry perlite a elpin me up on to that truck as I could ave see beautiful from, when that there beast of a Perlice come a drivin thro', and be'avin like a savidge, arf chokin one man, and itting fieldmales about, and made the crowd back agin wot I were a standin on and over went the ole lot, and I must ave been reglar pulverised but for a fallin providential agin my feller creatures.

When I got up, bless you, I was a frightful objic, for my crinoline were broke all about, and stuck out all wrongways like; my collar were lost, and my air all tore off, and I were run by a suddin rush of roughs from the back slap ahead again them soger's orses tails, and must ave been killed, but a werry good-looking perlice sargint, with three silver stripes on is arm, and ansom black whiskers, as looked well again a pale face, for all the world like a milingtary man, pulled me slap though the crowd, with my gownd all tore away from my back, is a sobur gray cloth as I've got dyed from a claret to a green, as looked werry nice under my welwet jacket.

There, I was not able to move for that gownd under my feet, and the perlice a runnin me all along the line and parties a owlin and a larfin. Its a mercy as Queen Wictoria didn't come by jest then, for I'm sure it would ave give er quite a turn to ave see me, not as she'd ave knowed me, for I don't believe as my own mother would.

I can't think what would ave been the end on me if a party adn't come a rushin out and says to the perlice, she's been sorely disrespectful, as I've see all from my own winder, and then he says Come with me Mum, that perlite as you could see he were a gentleman, likewise a feelin art. My ead were that confused that I can't tell ow he got me by them sogers, but he did, and up into a house, where some ladies were that perlite and took and pinned me up, and tidied me so as to make me fit to be seen, jest in time for the Queen to see me, and give me a seat at a winder where I could see everythink. I put my ead out of the winder, and as soon as I ketched sight of that bully of a perlice down below I shook my fist at im, and says, I'll mark you my man, as went and fetched a feller in plain clothes, and ad the impidence to wave is and to me to put my ead in.

I says, If you give me any of your cheek I'll report the lot on you, if I writes to Queen Wictoria herself.

That look as I give im settled the lot, not as they left off a collarin the parties down below, and I considers their conduct shameful, and only hopes Queen Wictoria won't ear on it, cos it would put her out so to think as them Jacks in office should treat people like that, and on a thanksgiving too.

I was pretty nigh myself when the procession came along, as I can't say as I thought much on, except the orses, as ave got wonderful red silk mains, like bell-pulls twisted.

It give me quite a turn when I eard as they was a goin to put the Lord Mare outside a orse, but, bless you, he can ride fustrate, and they was werry careful of all them other old gents avin two men to lead the orses by the ead.

I see a good many as I knowed well, partikler the Duke of Cambridge, as I've knowed from a boy. But, law, nobody didn't think nothing of nobody but Queen Wictoria and her Royal offsprings, in one carridge, and I'm sure nobody wouldn't ave cared if they'd come in a dust cart, so long as they did come.

Queen Wictoria looked the mother all over, not but what the Royal robes would ave set er off more, but, law, the Prince of Wales and is good lady was every one and I do ope as he won't ave took no cold in is ead, through a keepin of is at off so long, as I'am sure did ought to ave wore a skullcap or a wig, and as to callin of im the hair apparent its downright mockery, for he's as bald as if he was fifty.

He do look pale, but, law, aint it a wonder as he's fit to look at, poor dear, arter sich a illness.

I see Queen Wictoria give im a ankshus look as much as to say, Don't over exert yourself, my dear boy, cos, in course, avin nussed im back from death's door, as the sayin is, with only a glass of beer between im and the grave, as swallers up everythink, she must feel as he didn't ought to trifle with his constitution no more.

I do ope as that cold church won't strike to im; and wotever that archbishop wanted to give em one of his sermons for I can't think, except, bein of the Scotch persuasion, he's give to sermons, as is quite useless in St. Paul's, and if they're a goin for to get money for to finish it why they'd better ave it took in a good bit, not but what no doubt they'll make a nice little job of it afore they've done.

When the percession were passed I turned my grateful thanks to that party as ad took me in, as said he knowed me well by my reputation.

I says, I opes so, sir, and should like to see any one as would dare to say anythink agin it.

Well, I makes my way over to Shoe Lane, and there was Mrs. Ballard pretty nigh wild, for er usban ad been and fell out of winder thro' a stretchin out too far, and must ave been killed if she adn't held on to im behind with er two nieces, till the other lodgers come and drawed im back with a round towel across is chest.

Neither Mrs. Billers nor yet Mrs. Padwick hadn't never turned up, as made me in a bit of affidget, but, thankful for sune refreshments, for I wouldn't, in course, intrude upon them parties as'ad took me in for nothink, tho' they was werry kind in offerin' of it, and as to the little as I'ad with me the bottle were smashed when I were pitched off the truck, and made me think as I'd lacerated a artery thro' a tricklin down arter soakin my pocket thro' and thro'.

It look them two nieces of Mrs. Ballard's all the arternoon pretty nigh to set that skirt of mine right on my body, but we none on us wanted to go out till arter tea thro' Mrs. Padwick and Mrs. Billers a turnin' up about three dead beat as'ad been shoved about shameful near Obern Wireduck as they'd got to thro' losin' their way, and as to Mrs. Lorson and the children they didn't know wot'ad been the end of them as was never 'eard of no more.

It were jist on seven, arter a 'eavy tea, when we started for to see the luminations from Mrs. Ballard's, and got on werry well till Temple Bar, where there were that orful rush as sent me aflyin' right agin it, as 'ave been fresh done up.

I could 'ave stood my ground all right but for them other parties as kep a drivin' on me forard till at last I felt myself a bein' suffercated.

I ollers 'elp; you're a murderin' me.

Says some men—Here! Histo this sack of fat up or she'll be squashed agin the Bar, and if a lot of ruffs didn't take and toss me up like a blanket right over people's 'eads, as some on em screamed and some 'it at me; my 'ead seem to swim like with my 'eels in the hair, and then all of a sudden they all supperated sudden like, and down I come among a lot of perlice dead faint.

I 'adn't lost my senses, but couldn't speak for the life on me.

I 'eard em say Carry 'er in, and felt as I were laid on a somethink and lifted up.

I were stunned like, and didn't know wot 'ad 'appened till I come to myself, and were a layin' on a bed in my things, and two or three parties round me, and one young man come and looked at me, and says Why she smells of sperrits frightful, and then the others begun a grinin.

So I sets up and says Where am I.

Why they says in the 'Ospital brought in for dead.

I says What insults.

One feller says She's only been a thanksgivin' too much, and then another says Do you feel all right.

I says In course I do; as am a lady there's nothink wrong with me, and as to smell of sperrits as you've illuded to its thro' a bottle a breaking in my pocket, as is wot might 'appen to Queen Wictoria 'erself, as in course would come out without a smellin bottle.

They only grinned, as made me draw myself up, and asks if there was anything to pay and walks out quite grand, but lost my way somewhere near Clare Market, and never got to Mrs. Padwick's till near four in the mornin', and all I can say is I do 'ope as Queen Wictoria ain't as tired arter 'er thanksgivin' as me, not but wot I'm glad to 'ear as it wasn't so much trouble for 'er to bow that constant through 'avin of a spring cushion to set on as balances 'er backwards and forwards, so makes it comes easier, and all I opes is that it may be a long while afore she has anythink else to be thankful for; but feels were sure as if she should 'ave she'll do it like a true Queen as she is, even if she should 'ave to ride fifty times as far with the Prince of Wales and all the rest of the Royal Family.

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